ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS, gular Furniture Sale IDAY, July 8, 916 a. m., & 206 East Madison-st., pand elegant stock will be offer-fine Chamber Sets, Parlor Suita Hair Cloth; also, Carpete, New s, and General Household Furni-il goods offered will LIAMS, or, 3st and 2st Seat Madisonat.

EST LAKE-ST. TLL BELL, ON uly 2, at 10 a. m., the twis-story brick dwelling, con-st Carpets, English B. Brussell, pets, fine Parlor, Dining, and arbie-top-Sets, Tables, fine Mir-Glassware, etc., etc. Also, fine e positive and without reserve. at \$40 per month; we've rooms. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

HURSDAY SALE, TYVURE,

ES J. BAIN,

ay evening, 7% o'clock, 500 lbs is ing of Knglish Breakfast, Gen-belong, and Japan. Also, Coffee, Household Furniture, chamber Diate-glass mirrors, bureaus, plate-glass mirrors, bures, te. MOBRISON, Austioneer. H, SON & CO.,

CARPETS
CONTINUES
CONTINUE

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27.

REAL ESTATE. THE GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF THE SEASON,

Saturday, July 4, TO-MORROW MORNING.

FREE EXCURSION TRAIN, with Nevins & Dean's

1,000 LOTS

and June 1, 1875, 850 June 1, 1875, and 830 June, 1875, buly a small deposit required on day of sails, balance of first parment within 30 days.

Ab tract turnshed to each purchaser.

Never was there such a chance in the history of Chicago to bug farts class Lot on such liberal terms.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD is the protices village in Cook County. All high, beautiful, richi land. Go and see for powelf and be py TROLEM for dancing has been exceeded.

ALARGE TROLEM for dancing has been exceeded. GLORIOUS TIME, combined with business.

Read what the Chicago Evening Journal says about 1017 parts ago Lots at Englewood sold for \$200. Now has able to the chicago for the business. BUY NOW! BUY NOW!!

UTH ENGLEWOOD is only one year old, and ha wer & houses.
This grand AUCTION SALE will take place in the force, on the Eughty-seventh-st. Boulevard, east of the Station, and will commence on the arrival of the Excur-BE PREPARED TO BUY! Only a small deposit will secure you a Lot.

Plate and Programmes, with list of Lots to be sold, will be furnished at sale. For any further particulars call on E. C. GIVENS, E. Q., 58 Laxalle-at., of ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anotioneers.

## FOR SALE.

and Evans-avs. and Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-sts., subdivided, giving a frontage o 1,400 feet. Its neighborhood is being rap.
My and well-improved, and a handsome brick Public School House is now being erected in the immediate vicinity. This property is unincumbered, and is offered as whole or in smaller parcels, on easy terms, it a price insuring a quick and very liberal GEO. H. ROZET, 102 Washington-st.

LADIES' SUITS.

GREAT SLAUGHTER!

CONTINUED ONE WEEK LONGER. As we must close out our entire stock of Suits within the next six days, we have made another reduction in prices, and will offer, this day, 1,000 Grass Cioth, Lineu, Lawn and Poplin Suits, with Ruffishgs. Pleatings, Bias Tuckings, and embroidered with Polonaises and Shirt Waits styles, at 23, 23, 30, 24, 24, 30, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 214, 216, 218, 250, 222 and 224. White Lawn Suits and Polonaises, Ruffled and Embroidered, at 23, 23, 36, up to 210.

During this sale the Store is open until 9 every evening.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

R. H. McDowell & Co.,

228 West Madison-st., cor. Peoria.

## FIREWORKS.

122 Michigan-av., CHAS. MORRIS. ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all Garments ordered of us during JULY and AT-GUST, 1874. WEDDINGGARMENTS ASPECIALTY. SERVANTS' LIVERY MADE TO MEASURE. ELY & CO., Importing Tailors, Wabash-av. cor. Monroc-st., Chicago.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and the firm of
Daly, Loeb & Co., is this day dissedved by mutual consent. J. H. B. Daly and Adolph Henrotin, of said copartnership, are alone authorized to use the name of the
firm in settlement, or to receive any indebtedness owing
to said firm, and will pay all debte and satisfy all the obligations of said firm.

JAS. H. B. DALY,

GUSTAV LOEB,

GUSTAV LOEB,

GUSTAV LOEB,

ADOLPHE HENROTIN.

The undersigned, as successors of Daly, Loeb & Co., have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name DALY, HENROTIN & CO.,

For the transaction of a Wholessie Millinery business
JAMES H. B. DALY.
ADOLPHE HENROTIN,
VICTOR HENROTIN,
VICTOR HENROTIN.
142 and 144 Wabash-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

have received into our partnership JONATHAN
PLUMMER, of the firm of PLUMMER & MORRIJON, Richmond, Indiana, and will continue business
the name and firm style of

L BURNHAM, SON & CO. Importers and Jobbers of Drugs,

52 & 54 Lake-st., Chicago. E. BURNHAM & SON. DISSOLUTION.

Setice is hereby given that the copartnership hereto-central potween the undorsigned under the firm anne of Genung, itenderson & Co., is this day, by mu-ham of Genung, itenderson & Co., is this day, by mu-landerson being compared of the effects of said copartner-tenderson being compared to the effects of said copartner-tenderson being compared to use the name of the firm in tenternal control of the effects of said copartner-tenderson being compared to the said the control of the internal control of the control of the control of the internal control of the control of the control of the control of the last obligations of said firm. CHARLES W. GENUNG.

CHARLES W. GENUNG.

BENJAMIN F. HENDERSON,

LEONG, SCHOFIELD.

Chicago, III., June 81, 1844.

DISSOLUTION.

Olicage, June 20, 1874. WILLIAM PARNSWORTH. NOTICE. DOWNED J. MINOT retires this day from our

HENRY W. KING & CO.

EXCURSION.

## 4th July!

GRAND STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS

The New and Splendid Low-Pressure Side-Wheel Steam CHICAGO and SHEBOYGAN

MENOMINEE, Goodrich Transportation Company's Line, will make

EVANSTON

The Evanston Pier, in perfect order, has been chartered by the Goodrich Transportation Company for their exclusive use on that day.

Ample Refreshmenis will be provided by Evanston Ladies in the beautiful Evanston Groves; and Amusements and will be arranged for the entertainment of Excursionlats, Base Ball Games, etc. Base-Ball Games, the constraint of the constrain GRAND EVENING EXCURSIONS will also be made by these splendid Boats, leaving Dock at 8 o'clock Music and Dancing the order of exercises. Tickets only

EXCURSION TO MICHIGAN CITY. Grand Fire Department Parade and Ball as that city, The Steamer CoRONA will leave Dock, foot Michiganav,, on the morning of July 4, at 5 o clock, for Michigan City. She will remain there through the day and arrive back in Cheago at 1 so clock next morning, and then proceed direct to St. Joseph. Fare to Michigan City and roum, borth included, only \$1.50.

The Course of the Cours BANK STATEMENT.

Quarterly Statement

SAVINGS BANK.

Condition after Close of Business, June 30, 1874. 

\$1,450,991.00
Loans on demand secured by collatoral
Time Loans secured by collatoral
Safes and Office Fixtures.
United States, State, County, and
other Public Bonds and available 208,100.00 LIABILITIES. \$1,016,300.17

\$1,016,300,17 P. R. WESTFALL, President. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

A large lot of beautiful Solitaires just re

DIAMONDS.

ceived from our European correspondents, will be offered very low for cash, for a few

GILES. BRO. & CO..

123 STATE-ST. LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manito-

and Friday and Intermediate ports, Ideaday and Friday.

For Escanaba and Lake Superior ports, Monday and Thursday.

EF Office and Docks, foot Michigan-av.

FURNITURE.

## TASHIONABLE TURNITURE.

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

LEGAL. In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois,

the Northern District of Illinois,
In bankropicy. In the matter of the Coan & Ten Brocke
Carriage Manufacturing Company, bankropt. Pursuant
to the order of said Court, the underespaced for a lot said
Assigned of the state of the company of the state of the said
Assigned of the state of the said of the state of the carriages, but the state of the carriages of the said of the s

"4th July"

Pistols for blank cartridge, best quality. \$2.25 pair, expressed to all parts; also, cannon primers.

"SPENCER," 255 Wabash-av., near P. O.

FLAGS

and BANNERS of Silk Bunting and Muslin, 4 SOUTH MARKET-ST. G. F. FOSTER, SON, 4 MCFARREN.

WANTED. HOUSE WANTED. I want a house on South Side, between Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sta., at lowest panie price. I will pay all cash. Price not to exceed \$10,000 Uwners address, giv-ing street, number, and price, A 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT. LUMBER OR COAL DOCK TO RENT OR FOR SALE. 150 feet front on Tweifth-st., running back to the Empire Slip, with railroad connections, near Tweifth-st. bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st., Basement. WASHINGTON.

Gossip About the Vacant Place in the Cabinet.

Rumor that John W. Forney Has Been Appointed.

How an Important Pension Bill Was Lost.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Blackmail Fernando Wood.

Speculations as to the Political

Term ?

Present Appearances in Favor of Blaine and Thurman as the Opposing Presidential Candidates.

THE POSTMASTER - GENERALSHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, -Speculation has who will next receive the offer from the President of the vacant Cabinet office. Some of the telegraphers went so far as to send dispatches to the afternoon papers to the effect that the Postmaster-Generalship had been tendered to

GLENNI W. SCOFFELD, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, but this report lacks confirmation. The talk but this report lacks confirmation. The talk about Representative Packer and Senator Ramsey in connection with the place seems to have no other foundation than the mere supposition that, because these gentlemen are respectively Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Post-Offices and Post-Brads, they would, from their own familiarity with postal affairs, make causable executive officers as chiefs of the Post-Office Department. Office Department.

An absurd rumor which found many believers

was to the effect that

GOV. SHEPHERD

has been offered the position and was holding
the matter under consideration and advisement.

This was distorted into still another shape,
namely, that First-Assistant Postmaster-General
Marshall was to be relieved, and that Judge Edmonds, Postmaster-of this District, would succeed to that office, whach is next in rank and importance to that of Postmaster-General, and
that ex-Gov. Shepherd would succeed to the city
Postmastership. was to the effect that

that ex-Gov. Shepherd would succeed to the city Postmastership.

ASTATEMENT IS MADE, with a good deal of positiveness, that Gen. Grant will not make an appointment to fill the vacaucy until he shall have ascertained whether or not the gentleman to whom he might loffer the piace would accept. An official whe is in close relation to the President stated this afternoon that the above was the determination of the President, and he added: "The man will in all probability be a New Englander." The name of Judge Settle, of North Carolina, is one of those to whom telegrams are understood:

been sent, asking if he would accept if the appointment. Up to a late hour this him the appointment. Up to a late hour this afternoon nothing definite in relation to this apparently much-muddled question could be as-

A PHILADELPHIA STORY.

Special pispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 2.—It is currently
stated that Col. John W. Forarey has been nomstated that Col. John-W. Formey has been nom-inated by President Grant to the vacant Post-master-Generalship. The Union League and Reform Club Fooms have been thronged the en-tire forencon with excited crowds of politicians, carnestly discussing the matter. In those places, as well as in business circles, the nomination is the subject of great discussion and excitement, all expressing themselves greatly satisfied with it. The lopinon seems unanimous that the Pres-ident has at last redeemed his promise of giving the State a position in the Cabinet.

PENSIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SENATOR FRATT KILLS A BILL FOR THEIR IN-

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The bill introduced in the House of Representatives increaslost both an arm and leg, or a hand and foot, to the sum of the pensions now allowed for each disability, did not become a law during the recent session. The bill passed the House, but reached the Senaje the day after their Commit-tee on Pensions held its last meeting.

When this bill was introduced, Gen. Rusk,

Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions,

Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions, made inquiries of the Commissioner of Pensions, and found that sixteen ex-soldiers of the late War were disabled in a like manner.

THE BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

Upon this information, he substituted a bill giving each of these sixteen men a pension for each disability, making from \$36 to \$48 per month, according as the amputations were below or above the elbow or knee.

The bill passed the House, and, as stated, reached the Senate, but the Chairman of the Senate Committee, Senator Pratt, of Indians, positively refused to bring the bill up, or to call a meeting of the Committee to consider the matter, and stated as a reason that all the record of ter, and stated as a reason that all the record of his Committee had been transferred to the files immediately upon the adjournment of their last

immediately upon the adjournment of their last meeting.

A SINGULAR COMMENTARY
on this proceeding by Pratt is that, of the House Committee on Pensions, seven were soldiers, two of them-serving as Confederates, who also joined in the recommendation that the bill should pass, while the Senate Committee, which should be composed of soldiers, contained but two—Oglesby and Patterson—who ever served with the army, and these two were the only ones who mails any effort to have the bill acted upon in the Senate. n the Senate.

The man in whose behalf the original bill was

introduced lost his right arm near the shoulder, and his right leg near the knee. Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.
AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BLEED THE HON. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The circum-

stances of a boid but unsuccessful attempt to levy black-mail upon the Hon. Fernando Wood have just come to light, by the procurement of an indicament in this city against the parties en-gaged in the villamous transaction. Mr. Wood states that in the early part of June he was waited upon by a woman calling herself Mrs. Samuel B. Murdock, who solicited his influence in obtaining for her a situation in the Treasury Department. She claimed to be from his Congressional district, and, bearing recommendations (now believed to have been forgeries) from constituents well known to him, Mr. Wood interested himself in her behalf. Some days afterwards Mrs. Murdock visited him again, this time bringing with her a man of forbidding appearance, whom she introduced to him as her husband. She desired Mr. Wood to tates that in the early part of June he was

obtain a situation for him also. The pair were dismissed somewhat onceremoniously, and did not some again until the 17th of June, when Mrs. Murdock again called at Mr. Wood's residence, during his absence, and remained some twenty minutes. Two days later, on the 19th of June, at an early hour, the man Murdock, without warning, appeared in Mr. Wood's dressing-room, and boldly charged that excellent man with having trifled with the affections of Mrs. Murdock at the time of her last visit to his house, and demanded that his wounded honor should be healed by the application of a large roll of greenbacks. Mr. Wood, conscious of his integrity, refused to "see" Mr. Murdock, and, ringing a bell, had him ejected, notwithstanding the fact that Murdock brandished a formidable revolver. The same evening, as Mr. Wood was seated on his door-step, a colored boy handed him
reading as follows:
Su: I am satisfied as to your guilt. I have my rea-

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1874.

reading as follows:

Note: I am satisfied as to your guilt. I have my reason for not shooting you. I will settle for \$50,000, you to take the woman and keep her. The alternative, I will empty seven chambers of my Colt's revolver into you on first sight. Answer immediately in writing to messenger. (Signed)

P. S.—If you do not comply, I will publish you in all the New York papers, and write to you wife. (Signed)

Of course, Mr. Wood refused to comply. He simply swore out a warrant for the arrest of Murdock, who was subsequently apprehended, and to-day, during the session of the Grand Jury, procured an indictment charging him, first, with assault with attempt to kill, and, second, attempting to blackmail by sending a threatening letter.

Probabilities of an Opposition House in 1875, and of Large Opposition House tion Gains in the Senate.

Will Grant Run for a Third

Ietter.

The woman who pretended to be the wife of the incarcerated wretch. has disappeared, but will be pursued and brought back for trial. It is to be hoped that the prompt and fearless conduct of Mr. Wood will have the effect of striking terror to the hearts of the numerous class of male and female blackmatters who throng to Washington at every session of Congress to practice their neferious calling. More than one Congressman of less nerve than Mr. Wood, but equally innoceut, has been victimized by the same process as that described above.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1874. at the close of the present Congress, may appea sition Congress in 1875. He is not alone in this belief; but his determination will bring the country up to the full realization of the absolute revolution an Opposition Congress will make All the Committees changed in composition, and their general regimen of legislation adopted by the party in Congress, will not fail to give this country the mold of a few positive men who are now ready to come forward from the minority

and take charge of affairs. BALANCING THE THIRD TERM. The President will probably escape the oppo sition of such a Congress by declining to antagonize it; for he seems to have no affection traditional or impulsive, for the Republica party, except as it needs himself and nes to his support. We shall see, if the Democracy make much increase next year, what ratio of influence Executive patronage has to Government. For the President has managed to get very nearly in the exact position he occupied in 1866. He seems to be lightly affiliated with the Republican party, but canversing, if not coquetting, the other way. This summer he will probably choose to occupy himself seriously with the question whether he will run again. On that decision hangs a good deal of the peace and good-feeling of the next two years. If the magget of a Third Term has securely deposited its eggs in that skull, we shall see again a potential use of the patronage, such as Buchanan wielded against Douglas, and worse than Johnson exercised in aid of himself. It is my belief, from a view of the surround-ings, that the President is in that state of susjense between caution and seduction. His kinsinen and connections, without exception, prefer to see him continue in official rather than moral dignity, and are quietly soliciting opinion in the premises from acquaintances of travel and observation. His Cabinet do not discovered the control of the contr travel and observation. His Cabinet do not dis-course upon the question at all, and shun the subject with too much decision not to leave the impression that they fear to affect the issue by any imprudent advocacy of a Third Term. Ex-cept among the heads of bureaux, and lower down, all is quiet upon the Potomac on the ab-sorbing question of the day.

sorbing question of the day.

THE CURRENCY-PANIC.

Civilians, generally, are indifferent about the policial state of the country. The lobby, which is an active element in the election of Presidents, is not satisfied whether it can do better with a change of personnel or without it. The Democrating rank and file is concerned, above all the rest, to know Grant's intentions, in order'to be ready to solicif the remainder of the crumbs of this term, and play fast and loose as to the rest.

The rich man's element, which supported Grant almost solidly in 1872, is by no means decided to support the pretensions of his friends for an indelinite lease of power. You may have observed that the average banker is a conservative creature. Wall street, in its deep channel and strong undercurrent, has always been Democratic, and is so at this day. To the science of banking, in its breadth and international understanding, the Republican party's conceptions of finance have always borne a volatile relation; and the bankers who set example to their calling—men like Brown Brothers, Baring Brothers, Drexel Brothers, etc.—have held that the Treasury was at its best in the day of Robert J. Walker, and has since been a political appendage; and, if these men have supported at times the Recub-THE CUBRENUY-PANIC.

brothers, Drexer Brothers, etc.—have held that the Treasury was at its best in the day of Robert J. Walker, and has since been a political appendage; and, if these men have supported at times the Republican candidates, it was because the attitude of the Opposition was uncertain on the vital question of respecting the bonds and the bonded interest of the War-securities.

The Currency bills discussed during the present session have settled the question of financial responsibility in politics, as far as hundreds of such conservative bankers are concerned. They have seen all the Northern Democrats in the Senate voting for a sound and stable currency, while many of the Northern Republicans—the majority, indeed—have united with the late Rebel Senators in an effort to melt our bonds down to shinplasters, and give volume to paper as a means of cheapening it indeed.

THE BANKERS OFF.

There were Morton and Legan, Ferry and Cameron, Sprague and Pratt, Wright and Ramsey, Howe and Harvey, Carpenter and Ingalis, voting with Gordon, Merimon, Goldthwaite, and Johnston, for a sliding scale of currency,—sliding toward perdition.

There was Thurman, resisting all efforts to drive him off into the bush of irredeemable paper, voting to make the currency a definite, real, and reasonable thing, and supported by Northern Democrats like Hager and Kelly, Hamilton and Bayard, Stevenson, and Saulebury, and McCreery.

A leading banker said to me on this question:

"There was a time when the same element of the Democratic party which now clamors for more currency, as an elemosynary matter, made a raid on the bonds, under Pendleton and Sherman. That experiment drove the Democratic party into six more years of obscurity. The Republicans of the West, demagoging with the currency,—which is to the stability of commerce what the bonds are to national credit,—have shown the monetary community that the attack on that side is the most insidious and alarming.

what the bonds are to national credit,—have shown the monetary community that the attack on that side is the most insidious and alarming, as it is the most treacherous attack of all. If we support the Democratic party, we get the long and solid financial traditions of that party in favor of a sound currency. If we support Gen. Grant for any Third Term, we do not get with him equal party traditions, for the Republican party has no hard-money record. We merely support a veto without a party, a detached act disconnected from any reliable policy."

WHEN GOING, GONE!

policy."

WHEN GOING, GONE!

The mistake of Congress on the currency has destroyed the last scruple of many a banker and commercial man, who still kept parallel with the Republican party on the ground of association in the War.

ject, in the face of a clamorous opposition in Ohio, has undoubtedly put him ahead of Mr. Hendricks in national consideration. While Mr. Sherman crawfished and grew uneasy, Thurman spoke without evasion, as an old party man, faithful to those distinctive tenets the Democracy held, irrespective of slavety,—of limited Federal authority, except in constitutional prerogatives, such as coinage and the issue of money. Amonget these tenets was sound money,—so sound that it required no legislation or party-platform to give it authenticity. Without debating the particular bill in hand, he held that his political traditions were opposed to greenback-expansion and loose issues of irredeemable paper.

the moment, aloof from the national counsels; but he had the same incentive to speak out that Gov. Dix had, who gave the President's veto the solemn congratulation of the Local Government Gov. Dix had, who gave the President's veto the solemn congratulation of the Local Government of 4,000,000 of people. Tempted out by Morton's friends, commanded to speak for "cheap money" by illiterate clamorers of his own party, Hendricks hesitated and was silent; and Thurman, daring to declare himself, slipped past. Before this issue came and went, Hendricks had the advantage. As it is to-day, the Democratic party is led by Thurman in public belief, with Stevenson and Bavard as his nearest coadjutors, and Hendricks possibly to succeed Pratt in the Senate, but too late to revive and strengthen his record.

Senate, but too late to revive and strengthen his record.

CHANGE OF DRAMATIS PERSONE.

In the Senate, next year, there will be at least one Democrat from New England, probably one from New York, and in all seventeen certainly, with impending or probable additions from Nevada, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, and Arkansas. That will be, with an Opposition House, enough to initate legislation and draw the eyes of the country. The vast camp-following of politics, which adheres to the motto of "Men, not principles," will be quick to familiarize itself with the persons and intents of the new Court. And, if the present status be undisturbed, Mr. Thurman, as the senior Democratic leader at Washington, will be nearly in a position to go into Convention by acclamation. Wherever I have been for the past two weeks, from, Baltimore, and Philadelphis, and New York, to the Ohio Valley, I find Thurman stock up.

two weeks, from, Baltimore, and Philadelphis, and New York, to the Ohio Valley, I find Thurman stock up.

The natural intelligence, comparative youth, judicial experience, social good-breeding, good appearance, finesses, health, and ease of speech, possessed by Judge Thurman, give satisfaction to the Hunker Domocracy, and are respected by the Republicans. He has some political friends in Ohio who dislike hum; but he antagonizes none, and the gate is always open to returning adherents. Except by a few Democrats who hold that Vallandigham was enthered out of the reward of his own campaign by Thurman in 1867, there is no Democratic faction ready to oppose the latter's pretensions. His family have army and navy affiliations and his kinsman, Gov. Allen, is a kind of Granger.

Against a man of Thurman's suavity, sprightiness, and power to please and to interest, there is no man superior to James G. Blaine as the Republican candidate. I regard Blaine's nomination, as the status is to-day, as almost inevitable. He is strong in his native State of Pennsylvania; strong even in Kentucky, where he taught school; strong in all parts of New England; and his acquaintance is ubiquitons. He has a small fortune, or independence, about equal to Thurman's. He is a more presentable man to the eye than Thurman. His vigor, forecast, and finesse are of the first class, and tempered by a discretion too wise to be called cunning. He has infinitely the advantage of Thurman in personal and elithusiastic following, and would take the field with more gallantry. If he should see the party hopelessly in the minority amongst the people, he would not run. That is the only event in which there is any probability of Gract's candidacy: the forlormess of the Enpublican party, and the indisposition of its leading men to carry its colors to defeat. He might be a dernier ressort, and his personal confidence and patronage might be relied on to eke out another campaign. eampaign.

If Blaine can pull the Republican party through a fifth term of four years, he will be immeasurably the ablest politician in this country.

Gazzi.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PERSONAL. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Secretary Bristow is quietly making, arrangements for a two leave to-morrow night. Of course there are variety of reasons ascribed for his going away at this time; among others, that he is anxious to escape the importunities of discharged employes and their friends. This may have something to do with it, but not all. The serious illness of an uncle of Mrs. Bristow, who adopted her at the time of her parents' death, is probably the real oc casion for the Secretary's departure.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

Mr. Liepold, Chief of the Independent Treas-

Mr. Liepold, Chief of the Independent Treasury Bury Bureau, is said to have been invited to the vacant place at the head of the Treasury Waifant Division, lately occupied by Mr. Conand, The new Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, but he mains to the Freedman's. National Bank. Postmaster-General Cres well will probably prefer the professed Commissioners for the above purpose. Daniel Boker, of Massachasetts, and H. C. Whiting, of this District, are the gentlemen between wonn Secretary Bristow is inclined to choose for the important position of chief of the Warrant Bateau.

Aurispiction of District Courts.

A case came up in the Circuit Court to-day where a person charged with selling liquor without license had been fined in the Police Court, and had appealed. The coursel for the defendant moved to quash, on the ground that the person signing the information, the Deputy District Attorney for the Police Court in the case, has no standing in Court; also that the act organizing the Police Court provides that all informations filed on behalf of the District of Columbia. No such office now exists by law, it having been abolished by act of Congress approved June 21, 1874. Then the defendant demands a trial by jury. The Court overruled the motion, remarking that has a toke of lightning in Virginia would have on any object in this District. Testimony was taken, and the defendant fined. An appeal was taken, and the defendant fined. An appeal was taken, and the defendant fined and the unique for the court of the

from the Eleventh New York District, has been offered the vacant place on the District of Columbia Commission. He'has not yet accepted, but will come here to-morrow and consuit about the matter with the President.

DICK HARRINGTON,
who is so deeply implicated in the bogus safe burglary, being asked to-day if he thought the Attorney-General would remove him from his

burglary, being asked to-day if he thought the Attorney-General would remove him from his position as Assistant United States District Attorney, replied. "Don't, give me as your authority for stating that I am positive of retaining my place."

(To the Associated Press.)

APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—James Glifflian, Chief Clerk of the Treasurer's office, will be appointed to succeed H. S. Vanderbilt as Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department.

THE GUELL LIBEL CASE.

The Grand Jury in the Criminal Court to-day returned a true bill of indictment against A. C. Buell, correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, for libel in publishing a statement to the effect that Senator Chandler had been drunk in the Senate. The case will be tried in September next.

THE MISSING STEAMER FARRADAY.

THE MISSING STEAMER FARRADAY.

New York, July 2.—The Merchants' Exchange has a dispatch from Pictou, N. S., saving that nothing can be learned, either there or at Halifax, Justifying the report of the loss of the cable-steamer Faraday.

HALIFAX, July 2.—The gentleman who first published the report of the Faraday disaster says that he got his information from St. Pierre Miquelow, and declares his informant to be a highly reliable man. He is positive it is correct. Tononvo, July 2.—Neither positive confirmation nor denial as to the reported disaster to the steamship Faraday can be obtained. There is a

confident belief, however, that something has gone wrong with the steamer: that she is either short of coal or otherwise disabled.

The Congressional Outlook in Michi-Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Lansino, Mich., July 1.—Michigan seems to be later than some other States in the Northwest in the canvass for Coagressional honors, and political goesip is hardly as yet begun. All the members of the House from this State are

POLITICAL.

the members of the House from this State are new men, being elected for the first term, except Waldron, from the Second District, and Conger, from the Seventh.

The St. Clair Republican indorses Conger's renomination for a third term. His record shows that he voted for the sniary-grab and for infation all through; while Waldron voted against it, and voted for Hoar's amendment to resume specie-payments after July 4, 1876, and to make greenbacks thereafter exchangeable for 4½ per cent bonds. Waldron comes home to find some of his constituents proposing J. Webster Childs and Sullivan M. Cutcheon for his seat in Congress. Still, Henry has the inside track, and plenty of "bonds" that say his horse will win. The First District embraces the County of Wayne, and is represented by Moses W. Field, who was elected by a majority of 1,825. He voted for the original Souate finance bill, and also for the original House free-banking bill, authorizing free banking without limit, without arry withdrawal of greenbacks. He will probably stay at home.

aty withdrawal of greenbacks. He will probably stay at home.

The Third District is represented by George Willard, of Battle Creek, who voted the same as Waldron on finance,—the two standing alone. Mr. Willard is editor of the Battle Creek Daily Journal, which will modestly advocate his reclection. His chances are fair.

The Fourth District is represented by Julius C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, who is by profession a lawyer, but has taken an interest in the Grange movement, and would like to represent that Order for another term. He voted for inflation all through.

The Fifth District is represented by William R.

der for another term. He voted for inflation all through.

The Fifth District is represented by Williams B. Williams, of Allegan, who was elected in place of W. D. Foster, deceased. The Allegan Journal favors his re-election. He voted the same as Hubbell, of the Ninth District, on the enrrency question. Williams received a majority of only 165 over C. C. Comstock, Democrat. A hard-money candidate would be successful in that district.

In the Sixth District, Josiah Begole was elected as a Republican, and he expects to be re-elected on his Congressional record. He voted the same as Hubbell, of the Ninth, on financial questions. The name of S. D. Bingham has been mentioned for the nomination, perhaps prematurely.

Natian B. Bradley, of Bay City, Representa-tive of the Eighth District, voted for inflation all through. He desires a re-election, but will per-haps devote himself to the manufacture of lum-Jay A. Hubbell, of the Ninth District. voted

for all measures of expansion, except the Senate bill for free banking and the retirement of 25 per cent of greenbacks. He is indersed by the Big Rapids Magnet on account of his expansion principles. The Arkansas Election.

Little Rock, Ark., July 2.—The official vote in Pulaski County, counting irregular votes, shows the election of the Brooks ticket by a majority of from 100 to 200. Jefferson County gives 2,100 majority against the Convention, and elects the Brooks ticket. The latter is the only county, as far as heard from, that has given any considerable vote against the Convention. Pulaski and Jefferson are the only counties, according to the returns so far received, where the Brooks candidates are elected. About twenty-five counties have been heard from giving a majority of about 24,000 for the Convention. Pulaski gives 2,530 majority for the Convention and Pulaski, Democrats are elected to the Convention. The Arkansas Election.

First Iowa District Congressiona is working hard to secure the nomination, but who the candidate will really be is a matter of much doubt. The Hon. John H. Gear will probably be the Republican nomines. His principal contestant will be John Van Valkenburg, of Lee County.

Congressional Nominations.

Fourth Congressional District.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE. Final Tests of the Strength of the

CASUALTIES.

Caving in of a Coal-Mine and a Sewer Caving in of a Coal-Mine and a Sewer Excavation.

Special Dispatch to The Chacaso Tribune.

Wilkesbarge, Pa., July 2.—This afternoon the Port Bowery coal-mines caved in for a distance of 200 feet along the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The cave is quite an extensive one, but was, fortunately, a snort distance from the track, which runs over the coal-workings, and barely escaped being carried down.

To-day an excavation, 12 feet deep, for a sewer on the public square, fell in while a large gang of laborers were at work. All escaped, with the exception of one man, who was buried beneath the mass of earth. He was dug out immediately, and was not dangerously hurt.

Two Deaths from Gasoline. CLEVELAND, O., July 2.—At East Cleveland, yesterday, Christina Ross, a servant girl, while endeavoring to replenish a vapor stove with some combustible fluid, supposed to be gasoline, missed her footing, and accidentally spilled some of the liquid on the stove. The flames communicated to the measure containing the fluid, and euveloped her person. Minnie Brammer, another domestic, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, set fire to her own elothing, and both girls were burned so severely that they died in a few hours after. They were both about 16 years of age.

Run Over and Killed.

Nashua, N. H., July 2.—The wife of Maj.
George Daniels was killed, and the Major and
his grandson were probably fatally injured, at
Milford to-day, while crossing the track in front
of an approaching railroad train.

NUMBER 314.

FOREIGN.

The Irish Home-Rule Question in the British Parliament.

Dr. Butt's Resolution Rejected by

A German Squadron to Be Sent to

LONDON, July 2.—Leicester Square was to-day formally opened to the public. Great crowds were present. Business in the neighborhood of the Square was entirely suspended, and the

were present. Business in the neighborhood of the Square was entirely suspended, and the houses were decorated with flags, and, in the evening, illuminated.

In the House of Commons last night, the discussion of Dr. Butt's home-rule motion was resumed. Daniel O'Douahue, member for Trales, said the home-rule movement was a miserable compromise, concocted by those who did not dare to face the penalties of Fenianism. He acknowledged the desire of England to conciliate Ireland, and said perseverance in this agitation would be in defiance of gratitude, instice, and common sense. He said that the ultimate object of the leaders of the movement was to incite Irishment to force the repeal of the Union, and their success would plungs Irishment to force the repeal of the Union, and their success would plungs Irishment for the their for the plea of misgovernment in Ireland, the result would be the discraceful failure of the movement. He firmly believed its success would bring ruis to the interests of every man in Ireland.

Robert Lowe, member for the University of London, said the establishment of a local Irish Parliament would involve the necessity of similar bodies in Scotland and England, and the result would be constant disputes and difficulties. Disraeli was unable to agree that Ireland had a right to a greater amount of self-government than Scotland or England. He demonstrated the groundlessness of the complaint that Irishmen were not appointed to high offices of the Government, and denied that Ireland was treated as a conquered country. He said that two separate Parliaments would be constantly in collision; the minority in the Irish Parliament would be always appealing to the Imperial Parliament. He opposed the motion because it was injurious to both countries. At the great crisis of the world, which was nearer than some supposed, he wishod the people to be united. To accept this motion would produce disentegration in England, and the people to be united. To accept this motion would produce disentegration in England

the motion.

At a late hour the House divided, and Dr.
Butt's resolution was rejected by a vote of 61 yeas to 458 nays. FRANCE.

Paris, July 2.—M. Paul de Cassagnac and his co-editors of Le Pays have been acquitted of the charge of inciting citizens to mutual hatred.

SPAIN.

Maderic, July 2.—The Republicans are erecting fortifications to confine the Carlists to Basqui province, according to the plan of the late Gen. Concha:

Maderic, July 2.—The funeral of Gen. Manust. Concha took place fo-day. The ceremonies were it imposing, and the crowd of spectators on the procession immense. Marshal Surveyed and It the Carlista Marshall Surveyed and It the Carlista Marsha

coffin.

The Carlist force at Estella numbers 38,011 men. Gen. Zaballa has 106 cannou, and the hopes of his speedy victory are increasing.

The Carlists energetically deny the charge of the massacre and mutilation of wounded prisoners, as charged against them.

HAVANA, July 2.—Funeral honors were pair Gen. Manuel Concha to-day by firing minuteguns from the flagship of the Spanish fleet in the harbor, and from the forts, tolling the church-bells, and displaying flags at half-mass on all the public buildings and foreign consulates. To-morrow religious ceremonies will be held in the Cathedral at which Cant. Gen. Conheld in the Cathedral, at which Capt.-Gen. Con-cha will assist. After religious services, the en-ture military force in Havana will march past the Cathedral, and later a reception will be held as

GERMANY. Berlin, July 2.—It is reported that the German squadron will be immediately dispatched to Spanish ports.

COTTON.

Estimates of the Growing Crop.

New Orleans, July 2.—Following is a summary of the Cotten Exchange crop report to
June 30:

Reports from forty-four counties; decrease the acreage 7 per ceut. Fair average stand. Crow two weeks behind last year. Remarkably clean, though small and backward. Labor satisfactors. Twenty-six parishes reported. Acreage decreased 20 per cont. Weather less favorable than last year. Average stand condition of plant generally good and promising, though three weeks later. No complaint of labor.

TEXAS.

Forty-five conties reported. The acreage increase will average 15 per cent. Stand good. Two, weeks later planted than last year, but in fine growing condition, free from gloss. Labor good.

good.

ARKANSAS.

Twenty-five counties reported. Acreage decrease, 8 per cent. Weather less favorable. Stand better than last year, though three weeks backward. Labor efficient.

TENNESSE E.

Twenty-four counties reported. Acreage decrease, 3½ per cent. Weather less favorable. Stand fair. Crop clean, but small, being two weeks later than last season. Labor about the same.

weeks later than last season. Labor about the same.

ALARAMA.

Twenty-seven counties report an average acreage decrease, 16 per cent. Late replanted looks better than the old cotton. Crop somewhat later, and generally cleaner than ever before. Growing racidly. Labor never better.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Forty-one counties reported. Weather less favorable. Acreage decrease, 19 per cent. Planting two to three weeks later. Fair average stand. Crop clean, heatthy, and growing finely, though small and backward. Decrease in use of fertilizers, 40 per cent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Twenty-one counties reported. Acreage decrease, 17 per cent. Weather unfavorable is the middle of May. More favorable since. Replating has given a fair average stand. Plant small, and condition good. Crop clean. Growing well. Labor sufficient. Decrease in use of fertilizers, 33 per cent.

Sixty-nine counties reported. Decrease of acreage, 10 per cent. Weather most favorable. Stand and condition good. Growing finely. Clean, though small, being ten days later than last year. Labor good. Use of fertilizers decreased 30 per cent as compared with last year. FLORIDA.

Reports meagre. Acreage said to have decreased 4 per cent. Stands good. Condition very fine. Clean and growing well, being one week earlier than last year. No complaint of labor.

A Philanthropic Cow.

From the Tuolumne (Cal.) Indevendent.

Mr. D. McCormick, of Sonora, has a little cow which will weigh about 300 pounds, but her motherly instinct is largely developed, as the folk lowing will show: Last week Mr. McCormich had occasion to wean a pig from its mother, and it was about this time it was noticed it nursed the cow; and they both seemed to take up with each other in the most affectionate manner, the little reliew standing on his hind legs to get at his regular meals. A few days after, a litter of six pigs were weaned, and they, too, "fell in" for their "rations,"—making seven their never miss a meal, although they cannot all eat at the first table.

rivate Residence,

S, LONG & CO.

#### **EDUCATIONAL**

The Board of Trustees of the Chicago University Reach a Conclusion.

Or. Moss Is Unanimously Elected President, and Dr. Burroughs Chancellor.

List of Other Officers Chosen-Harmonious Meeting.

Western Advisory Committee of Baptist Educational Commission.

Amounts to Be Raised for Baptist Institutions During the Centennial Year.

#### Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago adjourned till October, yesterday afterafter having spent two days-Tuesday and Tuursday-in deliberation, and after having arrived at a result which was generally satisfac

ing to routine business connected with the Com-mencement, and then the subject of the Presidency and Chancellorship came up. Judge Doolittle, as Chairman of the Committee, presented a report recommending the election of

nt of Dr. Burroughs as President, and it ated all Tuesday. Yesterday morning it was withdrawn by consent of the Board, and a committee was appointed to report names for President, and for the regular officers of the Board. This Committee, consisting of Messrs. Doolittle, Greenebaum, Loveland, Blake, Miver, Carter, and Boone, after a consultation of a couple of hours, submitted to the Board

the Following Before .

tof the University of Chicago—The

el Mo. J. D. D. C. Burroughs.
contellor -The Rev. J. C. Burroughs.
contellor -The Rev. D. D. 1876; Gen.
am), 1876; D. B. Cheney, D. D., 1876; Gen.
a Brayman, 1876; Lyman Trumbull, 1876; Dr.
obler, 1876; the Rev. David Swing, 1877; the
John A. Logan, 1877; the Rev. E. P. Goodwin,
1877.

W. E. Smith, of Milwaukee, Wis. (in place M. L. Pierce, of Indiana), 1877; Christian Hotz (in ace of the Rev. J. B. Thomas), 1878; Executive Committee-B. A. Loveland (in place of the v. J. B. Thomas, D. D.), and Henry Greenebaum (in ace of Samuel Hoard).

The Hon, H. M. Thompson. Museum—Prof. R. Dexter, M. D.

Abbrarian—The Hon. H. M. Thompson.
Our dar of Museum—Frof. R. Detter, M. D.
Stevaard—F. M. Williams.
Secretary—The Rev. J. A. Smith.
First Vice-tresident—The Hon. J. V. Scammon.
Second Vice-fresident—The Hon. J. V. Scammon.
This report was unanimously adopted, and the officers named were elected by ballot. A committee, consisting of Judge Doolittle, Mr. Sreenebaum, and Dr. Boone, was instructed to inform Drs. Moss and Burroughs of their election, and to lavite them to appear before the Soard. They came in and were addressed briefly by the Chairman, the Hen. J. Y. Scammon esponding in a most appropriate and feeling namer, expressing the most cordial mutual onding in a most appropriate and results ner. expressing the most cordial mutual levell, and the highest hope for the Unity. While it is considered likely that Dr. s. now of Crozier College, will accept the ion tendered him, he has not yet positively so. It is understood that the salaries of ident and Chancellor were fixed at \$5,000 a

year each.

In addition to transacting the above business, the Board received the resignation of J. W. Steatns, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and took the following action in re-

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL COMMIS-

The Western Advisory Committee of the National Baptist Educational Commission convened in the chapel of the Baptist Theological President, the Rev. G. W. Northrup, D. D., of his city, was called to occupy the chair. The Rev. G. S. Bailey, D. D., acted as Secretary.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Bowley, of

#### Dr. Bailey suggested that THOSE PRESENT

should hand in their names for record, The following gentlemen, representing the institutions appended, responded to the invitation; The Rev. A. A. Kendrick, Shutleff College, Alon, Ill.; G. W. Northrup, D. D., Chicago; G. lev. D. D., Chicago; Milo P. Jewett, D. D., Mitwatkee; J. A. Griffith, D. D., Mitwatkee; J. A. Smith, D. D., Theological Seminary, Chi-ngo; the Rev. Alva Bush, Cedar Valley Semirersity of Des Moines, Ia.; Luther Stene; F.
Adkins; L. A. Dunn, D. D., Central University
of Iowa; the Rev. E. B. Hurlburt, St. Paul,
Minn., Secretary Minnesota Baptist Educational
Society; L. D. Marston, D. D., General Superntendent of State Missions, St. Louis; J. F.

Louis J. F.

Louis J. F.

Last Bendowment would be about \$40,000 when bequests were collected.

Dr. Northrup said that he was not authorized
to speak for the Chreago University. He said
that debt was \$100,000, and an effort would
be made to collect \$500,000 as the centennial
fund.

Dr. Rendrick stated that ntendent of State Missions, St. Louis; J. F. Cook, President of La Grange College; W. G. Hodge, D. D.; F. B. Cressey; J. Huntington; Kendall Brook, D. D., Kalamazoo College; John B. White, Alvira College, Greenville, Ill.; Prof. W. A. Safford; Prof. J. W. Stearns, Chicago

ributions from thousands of thousands of cents.

Regretting that I cannot be with you, and praying that you may have heavenly inspiration, I am, now and S. S. CUTTING. THE RESOLUTIONS.

was then read. The substance is as follows:

WHENEAS, the National Centennial to occur at the
end of two years from the present time offers an opportunity manifestly providential, for uniting with
the commencation of shistorical events eminently deserving of lasting memoria, a testimonial of gratifude
that shall be monumental and enduring; and,

WHENEAS, It has been proposed that the Baptist
denominations in the United States: shall, with the
view and in testimony of this sense the divine goodness to them as a people especially, unite in raising
during the interval of two years a centennial fund for
the relief and endowment of our institutions of learning; therefore,

Essoiced, That we carnestly recommend to the
churches and pastors of the Baptist denomination in

the relief and endowment of our institutions of learning; therefore,

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That we earnestly recommend to the churches and pastors of the Baptist denomination in all the Northwestern States, and to the several colleges, seminaries, and other institutions of learning under the care of our denomination, and to friends of these institutions generally, a concerted and combined effort to make up within the period named an amount sufficient to relieve all such schools of existing incumbrance of debt, and endow and otherwise equip them for that higher service, the cause of education, for which in their foundation they were designed.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That with this view we recommend for adoption by the weveral institutions, and by the denomination generally, the following outline of a plan for such concerted effort:

1. That each institution, whether university, college, seminary, or acadersy, appoint its own agents, and pursue such methods of appeal as shall be by itself deemed expedient.

2. But secondly, that by means of joint conventions, exchange of help in agency work, such as may be desirable or practicable, the use of common organs of communication, and such other joint method or means ss may be found expedient in the progress of the work, they render each other mutual encouragement and add.

[Articles 3 and 4, referred respectively to district organizations and instructions to agents. They were

the work, they render each other mutual encouragement and sid.

[Articles 3 and 4, referred respectively to district organizations and instructions to agents. They were subsequently stricken out and a substitute adopted, as shown in the report below!)

5. That the Northwestern Advisory Committee, with the concurrence and advice, so far as practicable, of the Conference, place at the head of the Northwestern Centennial Movement spine suitable man, who shall have the care of its organization and direction, so far as his services to that end 'may be needful, and who shall co-operate with the several institutions and their agents in holding conventions and in other efforts to promote a wider interest in the work of education, and to secure funds,—the compensation for such service to secure funds,—the compensation for such service to contributed by the several institutions in such proportion as their respective Boards or Faculties shall be willing to assume.

6. That the denominational press be freely used, and

6. That the denominational press be freely used and all means possible employed through this, instrumentality, and through others, to kindle the enthusiasm of our people in behalf of, an enterprise commended to them by every consideration of patriotism, zeal for the truth, and interest in the growth and power of the denomination.

The report was received, and the Committee discharged. On motion of the Rev. Mr. Bailey, the report was taken up in seriatim. The preamble was adopted without dissent. The

NEEDS OF THE DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS. Dr. Brooks seconded the suggestion, and asked that those present state in a few words what reasonable amounts they need, and the present coudition of their institutions. Dr. Bailey said that the Board of the Chicago Theological Seminary had given him instructions to report. The net property owned was \$225,000; an additional endownment of \$100,000 was needed; new building and grounds for chapel, library, and lecture-rooms, \$75,000; library fund, \$25,000; twenty benenciary scholarships at \$1,500 each, and twenty at \$1,000 each, making \$50,000; in all, beneficiary scholarships at \$1,500 each, and twenty at \$1,000 each, making \$50,000; in all, \$250,000, to be asked of the people as a centen-

Dr. Brooks, of Kalamazoo College, stated the real estate of the college to be worth about \$100,000. It is a beautiful institution, in good order and condition. They also had \$60,000 in invested funds. They should need \$200,000 as a centennial offering, which would be enough for ten years to come; then they should need

property was estimated at \$50,000; endowment, \$30,000; indebtedness, \$9,000, with subscriptions of \$6,000, leaving \$3,000 due. It was their

earnest desire to raise the endowment to \$100,000, making an addition of \$70,000.

Dr. White, of Elmira College, stated that his
pollege was a female institution. The property
was valued at \$100,000, with a debt of \$20,000
against it. The school had been in successful

against it. The school had been in successful operation ten years. They desired to raise \$100,-\$00 and pay the debt of \$20,000.

A report was called for from Mt. Carroll College. Dr. Brooks said it was a private institution run by two ladies, who had made a fortune out of it. A remarkable example for Baptist institutions to follow.

Dr. Dunn, of Central University, Pella, Iowa, stated the value of property to be \$116,000, and stated the value of property to be \$116,000, and said they proposed to raise \$150,000 more.

The Rev. Alva Bush, of Cedar Vailey Semi-

nary, Osage, Ia., said their present property was worth \$15,000; the endowment was \$8,000, and they needed \$25,000. Mr. Cook, of LaGrange College, reported the

Mr. Cook, of LaGrange College, reported the college in good condition, with the prospect of a handsome endowment. They desired to raise \$75,000 endowment fund.

Dr. Marsh, representing the Jewell College, of Missouri, said the college building and grounds were valued at \$60,000, the total value of property being \$145,000. They talked of raising \$200,000 in the next two years.

Dr. Thoms, representing the Collegiate Institution, at Beaver Dam, informally stated that its endowment would be about \$40,000 when bequests were collected.

Dr. Kendrick stated that a college at East St. Louis, lately started, had a fund of \$10,000, and wanted \$10,000 more.

The total amount to be collected in the Northwest approximates \$3,000,000.

The second passage in the report was then read. The resolution was adopted. The mext resolution was read. Mr. Bailey wished to know where

THE LIMITS were. He hoped that the word would be rescinded. Mr. Stone said that an institution of learning had a field as well as a church had. He thought they had better understand each other, as they would have an active time for the next

Dr. Brooks made a motion that the passage relating to limits be rescinded. The amend-

relating to limits be rescinded. The amentament was adopted.

Dr. Cheney thought the plans of the supervising work should be carefully matured.

Dr. Hodge said that the report, at later stare, prepared for the consideration of general work.

Dr. Northrup said that he understood the drift of the resolutions to be that each institution was to do its own work, and that the object of the general organization was to aid the whole. President White thought each institution should be helped in turn.

The resolution was passed.

The second resolution was read. Dr. Mitchell opposed it as meaning nothing. It was passed.

THE THIRD RESOLUTION,

referring to the organization in each district,

THE THIRD RESOLUTION, referring to the organization in each district, was read. Dr. Bailev said that many of the institutions had held their annual meetings. The State Convention meets next fall. How could the machinery be put into operation. Could they not adopt some plan to put it into immediate action? They had no time to lose. Two years were little for the gigantic work. He thought that the resolution was not effective.

Dr. Kendrick said that they had carried out a plan of appointing one or more persons as an Educational Committee in each church. He thought the plan should be carried out in this connection.

connection.

Dr. Hodge thought that each institution should do its own work, and that the matter should not be complicated by resolutions.

Dr. Northrup thought that the educational question should be brought systematically before the State Boards. He thought that a recommendation should be made to the effect that the prominent associations take action. He would also

request every paster in the Northwest to preach on this subject during the next six months.

Dr. Brooks made the motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Dr. Hodge moved, as a substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That the State Associations and Conven

tions be requested to give opportunity for the consideration of the Centennial Movement.

A discussion followed as to the advisability of bringing in the preachers and Sabbath-school to aid in the work. Dr. White said, in this con That at the annual meetings of the State Conventions and Associations this subject be prominently presented and discussed, and that every paster preach thereon, so that a general interest may be awakened and the movement may girt the "attention of every member of our churches, our Sunday-school leaders,

and our congregations.

GO AHEAD.

The next resolution in the series was read.
Dr. Mitchell desired to offer a resolution prior to the adoption of this, as follows:

Resolved, That the present exigency furnishes a favorable opportunity for a vigorous aggressive movement on the part of the Educational Committee, as provided for in the second clause of the second article in its constitution, and that we therefore learnestly requested the Executive Committee to commence the direct work of collecting funds for the temporary support of partially endowed institutions while the work of andowment is in progress.

Dr. Kendrick made a motion that a committee be appointed to consider the matter of the Gen-

Dr. Kendrick made a motion that a committee be appointed to consider the matter of the General Agency, and it was carried.

Drs. Kendrick, Hodge, and Cooley were appointed as the Committee, and the meeting adjourned to 2 o'dlock.

The afternoon session was spened with prayer from the Rev. D. F. Carnahan, & The resolution of the Rev. Dr. Mitchell was re-read. It was passed. The sixth resolution was read, and was agreed to.

ONNERAL AGENCY

was read, and was agreed to. The report from the Committee on OENERAL AGENCY
was called for. Mr. Kendelek, of the Committee, asked if it was expected that the Committee should make a somination. The report recommended, as a general measure, that some one be appointed to take charge of the general centeernal work. Remarks were made upon the subject by Prof. Mitchell, of Chicago, and the Rev. Mr. Hodge, D. D., of Kalamazoo; G. S. Bailey, of Chicago, and F. B. Crossey, D. D., of Michigan. The latter thought that some one should represent the West; as Dr. Cutting did the whole country. He believed that there was a lack of knowledge in the Western States of the objects and wants of education. They wanted some one to devote his whole time to organization. The Rev. Mr. White pointed out the difficulties of raising money in the rural districts.

The Rev. Dr. Northrup estimated the value of a General Agent for two years. He could preach 400 sermons, visit several State Associations, visit all the seminaries, and write several thousand isters. He ought to be a man to command universal respect.

ommand universal respect.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. White made a motion that the Advisory Committee be recommended to employ a man to do the work. It was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Cheney. The motion called forth animated dis-

the following was determined upon:

Resolved, That the Conference recommend that the Advisory Committee of the Northwest endeavor to severe a suitable man for the general superintendence of his Educational Centennial movement, who shall give in sentire attention and service to this work.

The resolutions as a whole were then adopted. from the Rev. J. D. Pearce, formerly of Lara-mie, Wyb. T. Mr. Alleu, of Liberty, Mo., and one from Mr. Warno, expressing regret at being un-

Mr. Baily asked for instruction regarding the AIT. BAILY asked for instruction regarding the bilication of facts respecting the condition of stitutions. He estimated the property of Bapts seminaries to be worth \$1,500,000; amount eded, \$1,870,000; estimated additional needs, \$2,000, making in all to be asked for, \$2,600, J. Dr. Brooks thought the figures should not given in the Standard. The matter was reflect to the Advisory Committee. ed to the Advisory Committee. Mr. Cheney made the motion that this Conven

Mr. Chency made the motion that this Convention recommend the propriety of holding meetings in the various cities and towns for the purpose of presenting the educational subject. It was unasimously carried. Dr. Northrup and Dr. Dunn made some remarks in support of the general educational movement, and Dr. Brooks supplemented the eloquence shown by still further remarks. Dr. Northrup led in prayer, after which the meeting adjustment which the meeting adjourned.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

APPLETON, Wis., July 2.—The proceedings of the twenty-fifth annual Commencement of Law-rence University were concluded to-day, the weather having been delightful throughout, and many former students and other visitors have een present, although not so many as on some former occasions, owing, perhaps, to the fact that no arrangement could be made with the Chicago & Northwestern for a reduction of fare. The public exercises opened last Friday evening with the exhibition of the Preparatory Department, which was largely attended, and passed

On Saturday evening the contest in DECLAMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZES took place. This is always looked forward with great interest by the public, and the attend ance, as usual, was very large, the chapel, which was tastefully decorated, being crowded. The contestants - were Misses Balch, Wright, Morey, and Vivian, and Messrs. Cook, Nelson, McIntyre, and Updyke. All acquitted themselves well, and the audience, judging from the applause and the number of bouquets showered

applause and the number of bouquets showered upon the stage, were much pleased. The first prize was awarded to Miss Minnie Morey, and the second to Miss Ida Wright, both of Appleton. On Sunday afternoon

THE HACCALAUREATE SERMON
was preached by the President, the Rev. Dr. Skeele, and was in all respects worthy of its learned author. The subject was "Christ's Kelation to All Great Human Interests."

In the evening the annual sermon before the religious societies was preached by the Rev. Dr. Carhart, of Racine, whose subject was similar to that of Dr. Steele's, viz: "Christ the Ideal, Perfect Man." It was an able and eloquent discourse.

On Monday afternoon the event which the students looked forward to with the greatest in-

students looked forward to with the greatest interest took place. It was

THE HIRTORICAL CONTEST
to decide who among the students should be selected to uphold the honor of Lawrence University in a State contest which is to come off at Madison this fall. The students participating in this trial were Miss C. H. Van Jleck, of Appleton; L. C. Vivian and Addie B. Pillsbury, of Augusta, Me., and Messrs. P. W. Tilton, of Appleton; E. D. Evans, of Barraboo, and J. J. Simpson, of Montra, O. The decision of the judges was in favor of Miss Vivian for the first honor, and, although no doubt a just one, was not concurred in by a portion of the audience.

Ou Tuesday afternoon the

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES,

Ou Tuesday afternoon the DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES, reading the roll of honor, etc., took place. Prizes were awarded as follows: Freshman's mathematical prize, E. W. Bradley, of Horicon; Sophomore mathematical prize, J. Scott Davis, of Point Bluff; Junior scientific prize, A. B. Whitman, of Hortonville; Senior scientific prize, Miss A. J. Godwin, of Appleton; first university prize, Miss L. C. Vivian, of Augusta, Me.; second university prize. John T. Chynowith, of Dodgeville; first Lewis prize, A. B. Whitman; second Lewis prize, Miss E. C. Pegram, of Appleton.

In the evening

of Chicago, delivered an address before the Pheenix Society, which was a masterpiece of oratory, For depth of thought, beauty of expression, and aptness of illustration, it could not be attracted.

sion, and aptness of illustration, it could not be surpassed.

Ou Wednesday p. m. Miss. Alta. M. Hulett, of Chicago, addressed the Athena and Laurean Societies. She gave the girls a good plain talk, seasoned pretty strongly with woman's rights.

In the afternoon the annual

MEETING OF THE ALUNNI SOCIETY
was held in the chapel, and was, as in fact it

was held in the chapel, and was, as in fact it always is, a very enjoyable occasion. An address was delivered by J. H. Hauser, A. M., of Fond du Lac, and short reports made of the classes of every year represented at the meeting. To-day occurred the

EXERCISES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.
The class this year numbers ten, and the programme was as follows: Salutatory, B. J. Gamble, Fox Lake. Orations by S. S. Hawvan, New Berlin; J. W. Hune, Oshkosh; J. J. Haskins, Dodgeville; C. F. Loomer, Mequon, Wis.; B. A. Johnson, Clinton; H. H. VanVleck, Appleton; Missee A. J. Godwin, Appleton; R. J. Gamble, Fox Lake; B. J. Price, Menasha. Valeductory, J. Sims, Platteville.

After the exercises the usual Commencement Dinner was served in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was largely attend-

Dinner was served in the basement of the Meth-odist Episcopal Church, and was largely attend-ed. Toasts and speeches were in order, and a good time was enjoyed by all present. Not the least pleasing feature to-day was the excellent music furnished by Bach's Milwankee Band, said to be the best in the State. They are to give a concert this afternoon at Bertchy's Hall.

### KANSAS.

Confusion in State and Congressional Politics.

Growing Strength of the Independent Reform Movement.

How the Republicans Expect to Make Capital Out of the Osage Land Decisi on.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 27, 1874. Chaos has come again, - this time in the polities of Kansas, and no one can tell what wil grow out of the confusion. Kansas may be classed with

this year. This is something new. For the first time since the political agitation which preceded the overthrow of Slavery, the managers of Republicanism acknowledge the presence of an opposition party strong enough to win if it makes no blunder in the selection of its candidates or the declaration of its principles. Republicans admit that they cannot be too careful in the making up of their own ticket, fearing that the nomination of an unworthy man may give victory to their opponents Among the masses there is no political excitement, no agitation or turmoil, but rather a firm and resolute determination to cut away from party-prejudices, and test the virtue of independent action. Questions of finance and tem-perance will disturb both political parties, but neither question will be put forward as a prominent issue in Kansas. The public clamor is for

REFORM, - RELIEF FROM OFFRESSION.

Reform, out here, means an end of extravagange in State, County, and Municipal Government; a reduction of expenses in every department, to the end of lifting the burdens of taxation. It means the election of Congress men who will not play fast and loose with the settlers. More than all, who will be above the necessity of appointing o engage in private speculation. It means the election of County Commissioners and members of the Legislature who will not be counted as part of the capital stock of leading railway com-panies.

The greatest danger now threatening the Re-

formers is, that the Convention which meets in lopeka, Aug. 5, will commit the error of nomi-LITTLE MEN TO REPRESENT GREAT PRINCIPLES.

LITTLE MEN TO REPRESENT GREAT PRINCIPLES. If there was ever a time when the State needed the sorvice of men possessing the highest culture, the truess courage, and, withal, the etricisest integrity, that time is now. While the Independent-Reform party is strong enough to survive the defeat of good men, it has not the vitality to outlive the election of bad ones. A more than usual interest clusters about the approaching Congressional contest. Last winter the Legislature divided the State into three Congressional districts, which obviates the further necessity of electing Representatives at large.

THE FIRST DISTRICT
is supposed to be Republican, and so far the strife for the nomination has been confined with-

is supposed to be hepublican, and so far the strife for the nomination has been confined with-in the ranks of that party. The present incum-bent, Col. Phillips, of Saline; Nathan Price, of Daniphan; and Col. D. W. Houston, of Leaven-worts, are the leading candidates for the nom-THE SECOND DISTRICT,

THE SECOND DISTRICT, which Representatives Cobb and Lowe reside, supertain. The Reformers count on carrying while the Republicans say everything depends at the character of the hominations. Judge lowe, having voted for back pay, very sensibly ithdraws from the field, leaving to Cot Cobb, no was only prevented from voting for by a "constitutional technicality," an to by a "constitutional technicality," an excellent chance for securing the indorsement of excellent chance for securing the inforsement of the Republican Convention, Judge McComas and Sidney Clarke will be the most prominent candidates before the Reform Convention. Mc-Comas has conscience; Clarke has brains; but neither one has both, which may not be solvad, after all, if it turns out, as frequently happens, that the Republican nominee has ueither. I am

after all, if it turns out, as frequently happens, that the Republican nominee has neither. I am told that Milt Reynolds is also a candidate for nomination on the Reform ticket.

THE THIRD DISTRICT

is "badly mixed." It comprises a vast territory commonly known as the "Great Southwest, embracing nearly all the counties south of the Kaw and west of the second tier from the Misager Theories covering the the life. publicans will carry this district either. A large majority of the voters belong to the agricultural class.—Topeas being the only town in the district that aspires to the dignity of a city. It is safe to predict that the farmers will vote, without regard to party, for the man who, in their estimation, is best fitted for the office. Party organization in the district is not held together by "the cohesive power of plander," because there is no Congressman residing in that part of the State,—Philips living in the First District, and Cobb and Lowe in the Second. THE INDEPENDENT STATE CONVENTION.

THE INDEPENDENT STATE CONVENTION, which meets in Topeka, Aug. 5, will mominate State officers, proclaim the principles of the new party, and possibly, at the same time, select candidates for Congress. It lies to be hoped, for the good of the movement, that the hoped, for the good of the movement, that the original plan will be changed to the extent of appointing a Committee for each district, with power to call the Congressional Conventions in the regular manner,—thus giving the Reformers of the respective districts a fair and full expression of their will on this topic. The Republican Congressional Conventions will be held between the 20th of August and 1st of September. The Republican State Convention will be set to the contraction of th tween the 20th of August and 1st of September. The Republican State Convention has been called to meet on the 26th of August, one day after the time appointed by the United States Circuit Court for rendering the decision in THE OSAGE LAND CASE.

The Committee designated that day in order to catch the first advantage growing out of the decision. The party-managers hope to there.

catch the first advantage growing out of the decision. The party-managers hope to turn a big trick here, and capture 10,000 voices. If the decision is averse to the railroad companies, no doubt the Convention will adopt a series of gorgeous resolutions thanking the Administration for friendly interference in behalf of the settlers. Gov. Osborn, on the strength of having written a letter to the President asking for relief for the oppressed, will expect to secure a nomination; and everybody connected with the Administration, from Ingalis and Peck down to the Clerk of the Court, will look for an indersement by the Convention. If the decision should, unfortunately, be averse look for an indersement by the Convention. If the decision should, unfortunately, be averse to the occupants of the Osage lands, confusion I have never been able to discern

within Gratitude to the administration will come if the settlers win the suit. It is plain enough that a Secretary of the Interior under a Republican Administration permitted a corporation to wrest from the occupants of the land the title to their homes. If the decree of the Court sustains the decision of the Interior Department, it will go to show that the wrongs inflicted upon the settlers are beyond legal redress. On the other hand, if the decree of the Court is favorable to the settlers, it will carry with it proof that the Administration conspired with corporations to oppress the people in violation of the law. WHERE GRATITUDE TO THE ADMINISTRATION WILL

## SINGULAR REMEDY FOR RATTLESNAKE-

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: SIR: Referring to the communication in Tree TRIBUNE of this date, upon the efficacy of snakevirus as an antidote for hydrophobia, permit me to say, for the possible benefit of som nate, that I recall a conversation which I had with an old frontiersman in Texas, two years ago, which has some bearing upon this subject. As an agent of the Post-Office Department, I was in company with a Mr. Thomas, a wellknown resident and large planter near Fort Coucho. He informed me that it was well known among the frontiersmen and Indians that the gall of the rattlesnake, taken into the stomach immediately after being bitten by that reptile, was a sure cure for the bite. As a measure was a sure cure for the bite. As a measure of precaution,—being exposed to attacks from this deadly creature, which abound in that section,—he dissected a rattlesnake, and carefully preserved the gall of the creature in a small bottle. In the course of harvesting, a young man in his employ was bitten by a rattlesnake, and, almost instantly, was thrown into paroxysms of great pain, and began to show the

usual signs of virulent poison, Mr. Thomas ran for his antidote, mixed the gall of the reptile in half a glass of water, and, by dint of great persuasion, got the patient to swallow it. He was, at the time, in great agony, the wound and adjacent parts being swollen, and turning purple. The effect of this singular potion was almost instantaneous. The young man became suddenly quiet, and very soon declared the great pain had ceased. He recovered from the effect of the bite, and soon after returned to duty as if nothing had happened.

I do not know that I have ever before me tioned this singular story, but the well-known and reputable character of the man gave to his declaration all the force of truth. I have thought

#### THE COMET.

As Seen Through a Small Telescop

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., June 30, 1874.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sir: Since the announcement that a com has recently been discovered, and is approach ing our earth, quite an excitement is manifested by many persons in this city. We have a tele cope in the High-School building, 4 inches in perture, which has not seemed a source of at traction since it was purchased nearly four years ago; but now the citizens are only too eager to nce an appreciation of it by obtaining a view, however careless, of the new celestial visitor. The janutor has remarked that he is busy or every clear evening entertaining visitors, in order that they may use this instrument to their hearts' content; and often midnight arrive only to find him out with scores of peeple

only to find him out with scores of peeple ""watching the comet," Soveral persons, upon sceing this object for the first time through the school-telescope, express a feeling of disappointment. Many of them possess wrong ideas, and actually expect to see this comet with a tail stretching over nearly one-half of the sky, with its head equal to the moon at her full. Some assert that a common spy-glass will show it much better, and are only convinced to the contrary after observing the wanderer through this telescope, even though of smallisize.

hough of small size.

As seen with the instrument in question, this As seen with the instrument in question, this comet presents a fine appearance, and its nucleus is well defined. At present the tail is not very distinct, but its edges are plainly seen, and can be easily traced. The highest power of this telescope is about 300; yet the comet can be studied to better advantage by using the day-glass, which is a small power, but shows this object more clearly than if strongly magnified.

During the past week, this comet has increased remarkably in brilliancy, and will soon become a conspicuous object of our celestial scenery.

A. K. Bartlett,
High-School Observatory.

startling Developments-The Head of the Comet to Be as Near as Venus bility that the Tail of the Comet Wil

To the Editor of the New York Tribune: Sin: Permit me again to congratulate Prof Swit upon the rediscovery of what now promises to be the most wonderful and instructive comet in the history of the world. Having ascertained that the nucleus of the comet was moving in satisfactory accordance with the orbit which I had computed, I proceeded on the 26th has to compute the position and probable are which I had computed, I proceeded on the 26th inst. to compute the position and probable apparent magnitude of the tail, in order to learn whether it would to long enough to extend beyond the earth's orbit, so as to be visible at all after the head of the comet disappears in the west. From my own estimate of its length on the morning of the 25th, after the moon had set, I determined its actual length at that time to be certainly over 3,000,000 miles. I then assumed an increase of 3,000,000 miles. I then assumed an increase of length of one-tenth each day, and reached the startling result that upon July 20 its tail would actually strike our earth. But knowing that if the tail should not be long enough to reach our orbit, it would fade away in the twilight without making any unwand display. I would recover making any unusual display, I would not yen-ture to publish my results without further exam

With later observations of greater accuracy,

have repeated and extended my computations and I am confirmed in the opinion that we shall be either so near the tail of the comec, as it sweeps across the ecliptic, that it will fill a large portion of the heavens, or, if its curvature in not too great, shall be completely enveloped try. At the risk of having enters on densation of ment, that the brightness and condensation of the nucleus and attendant come indicate the condition of the co and that they may be as fully confirmed, lowing evening, the moon will rise before the twilight fairly ends; but on Thursday, July 2, at 9:30 o'clock, the comet will be easily seen by the naked eve in the northwestern sky (no other description will be needed), with a tail about 5 deg. in length. On succeeding evenings the nucleus will move towards the south, while the tail will imcrease in length, so as to bring its extremity gradually northward. On the 14th of July the head of the comet will have reached the horizon in the northwest at the end of twilight, so that it will not easily be visible after that date; but the tail will extend nearly to the polestar.

when the earth met it, and the tail was most brilliant, it was placed hearly at right angles with the line of vision. On the other hand, this comet, whose perihelion distance is very little greater, coming just within the orbit of Venus, moves in the same airection with the earth, and nearly with the same airection with the earth, and nearly with the same airection. with the same velocity (reduced to the plane of which the same velocity reduced to the plane of the equator), in consequence of which the tail, which is now nearly at right angles with the line of vision, will gradually turn toward us, still ap-parently pointing nearly in the same direction; It will be remembered that Donati's comet was curved like a soldier's plume, but Coggie's is now and will remain nearly straight because the and will remain nearly straight, because the curvature will be directly from us, and therefore imperceptible. Another striking difference from the tails of comets generally is, that it will be so foreshortened as to be remarkably wide at the

On July 16, the tail will extend far beyond the pole and develop a new characteristic, tapering off rapidly toward the end. Within three or four days after the 16th, the tail will have become so expanded in the neighborhood of the pole as to fill a large part of the northern heavens. Yet

fill a large part of the northern heavens. Yet it will not be a conspicuous object, because it will be so faint as to look rather like an immense cloud, 47 a new milky-way, than what it really is. By this time we shall have solved the question whether the tail is hollow, or has a radiated structure, or what is its constitution.

Of the way in which this will end, it is not safe yet to speak with definiteness; for although, if the tail were straight, we amound be almost certainly near the middle of it on July 20, yet its curvature will probably delay it two or three days, and even until the earth has passed beyond its path. Taking the best value I can from the records of previous comets, I should expect the earth on July 22 to be wholly within the eastern edge of the comet's tail, and I will assume this to be the case. The comet will then disappear to us; but then the inhabitants of the disappear to us; but then the inhabitants of the of extraordinary size and usual brilliancy, which will burst upon their vision as unforeseen as the great comet of 1861. The gradual diminution and final disappearance of the comet will be so nearly the converse of what we shall have witnessed here that it needs no description.

What will be the effect upon the earth? I dare not predict the effect upon the mides of men, especially of the ignorant; but I do not anticipate any appreciable physical effect further than possible electrical phenomena like the aurors. pate any appreciable physical effect further than possible electrical phenomena like the aurora. It will, of course, leave us a portion of its atmosphere when it departs, but, probably, not enough to affect the barometer, or to come within the cognizance of scientists. But there may be, by possibility, one permanent effect of scientific interest and curiosity. If the earth should not entirely escape, the moon will also probably be involved, and it will also retain a portion of the cometary substance. As the

probably be involved, and it will also retain a portion of the cometary substance. As the amount of the atmosphere upon the moon's surface is now so small, if, indeed, there is any at all that it is unrecognizable by the nicest astronomical scrutiny, perhaps after the passage of the comet we shall find that henceforth the moon will have an atmosphere, of greater or less density, which will materially modify the phenomena of occultations and solar eclipses. I will add that Venus is safely out of the way, so that the transit expedition will not be interfered with by the great comet of 1874.

In Gould's Astronomical Journal, Prof. Pierce has developed means of computing, with great accuracy, from observed phenomena, the form of the tail of a comet. I intend, as soon as I shall have the necessary materials, to attempt to

HENRY M. PARKHURST. New York, June 29, 1874

### LOTTERY SWINDLES.

The Dubuque Musical Jubilee and Gift Concert.

Iowa, June 30, 1874. Sir: Every honest man must approve the stand you have taken against all schemes of swindling and gambling under the various names of Lotteries, Gift-Concerts, Musical Jubilees, etc. I wish to call your attention to one of the latest that has fallen under my notice, and which has been extensively advertised in this State and elsewhere, entitled, "Musical Jubilee and Grand Concert, to be held at Dubuque, Ia.

Sept. 15 and 16, 1874."

The promoters of this scheme "take pleasure" in referring to H. K. Love, President of the People's Bank, Dubuque; J. K. Graves, President of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minne-sota Railroad Company; William T. Stewart, capitalist; and to several gentlemen engaged in the business of selling jewelry, music, and per-

The three gentlemen above-named are Trustees for this grand scheme, which has 67,-203 tickets at \$3 each, amounting to the sum of \$201,609. Now, here is a plan for taking from people of moderate means (for such are usually the purchasers of lottery-tickets) more than \$200,000, and "presenting" them-what? Why, 49,347 sheets of music, 5,000 chromos, and few thousand silver finger-rings, bottles of perfumery, etc., etc. How generous! Any one can see the propriety, therefore, of referring to persons engaged in the sale of those articles.

Among the larger prizes—or presents!—I notice: "One farm of 50 acres, within 2 miles of Dubuque, \$22,000." I would respectfully inquire of Mr. Love, one of the "Trustees," and Clerk of the United States District Court, of which his brother is Judge, if the farm referred which his brother is Judge, if the farm referred to does not belong to himself or his brother, Judge Love, formerly owned by the late Judge Dyer, and which Judge Love bought for \$5,000. All three of the Trustees of this lattery are Directors of the People's Bank of Dubuque, and, as we are told in the advertisement, "in order to have the ticket-holders feel perfectly secure, agents are instructed to remit direct to the Bank, as, by an arrangement between the Trustees and the Bank, two-thirds of the money so remitted is to be retained as a guarantee of good and the Bank, two-thirds of the money so remitted is to be retained as a guarantee of good faith;" that is to say, Messrs. Love, Graves, and Stewart, as Trustees, have made an agreement with Messrs. Love, Graves, and Stewart, Directors of the Bank, to retain two-thirds of the money received from sale of tickets, etc. Lovely, isn't it, and so secure! Why not retain the other third? Any connection of a bank or its officers with such an enterprise as this is calculated to injure its credit and throw suspicion upon it. I was surprised to see the name of Mr. Grayes as one of the Trustees. Mr. Love, another Trustee, will be remembered as President of the First National Bank of Keokuk, which made a disastrous failure under his administramade a disastrous failure under his administra-tion—being the first National Bank in the State to fail, and the only one, until the great em-bezzlement at the Merchants' National at Du-

buque.

Mr. Love, as I have before said, is Cierk of the United States District Court of Iows; and I would suggest whether it is quite proper for sworn officers of the law to engage in any scheme of chance which, by the laws of the State of Iows, it is made a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to promote or encourage in any way. Code of Iows, 26, 4643. lows, it is made a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to promote or en-courage in any way. (Code of Iowa, Sec. 4,043.) The getters-up of such schemes hope to escape the penalty by claiming that they are not lot-teries; but this is merely technical,—the evasion

s "too thin."

I call the attention of Prosecuting Attorneys
and Grand Juries in Iowa to all cases of this

### A DARING ATTEMPT.

The Vault of the New York Savings Bank Undermined-A Gang of Burglars at Work in a Fourteenth-street Cellar-Their Discovery at Midnight

Arrested.

From the New York Times, June 28.

A well-planned and daring attempt to rob the New York Savings Bink, situated on the north-west corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, was discovered and frustrated by the well-directed offorts of the police at an early hour yesterday morning. The bank is located in the basement of the five-story building on the corner above-mentioned, which has a frontage of twenty-five feet on Eigh'h avenue and of seventy-five feet on West. Fourteenth street. On by a fight of ron steps, is the New York County National Bank, the upper floors being occupied as offices by lawyers, real estate agents, &c. The vault of the savings bank is built in the wall of the wall of the vault itself, which abuts on that of the adjoining building on Eighth avenue, is composed of solid blocks of granite laid in cement, and was considered invulnerable to the attacks of burylars. considered invulnerable to the attacks of burglars. Gas-lights are left burning in the office all night, and one gas-jet is so situated as to throw its rays directly on the main door of the vault, which contained large sums in money and honds belonging to the bank and to private individuals who were permitted to denote they are recruited. contained large sums in money and bonds belonging to the bank and to private individuals who were permitted to deposit their securities in the yault for safe-keeping. The inside walls are of chilled iron. Immediately above the vault of the savings-bank are situated the yaults of the New York County National Bank, one course of immense blocks of granite dividing the two. With these precautions, the officers of the bank deemed themselves safe from all possible depredations. The sequel shows how mistaken they were, and how for weeks past their supposed impregnable depository was being undermined, and how but for the vigilance of a police-officer they would have met with a very severe loss.

Adjoining the bank-building, on the northerly side, is the threestory brick edifice No. 83 Eighth avenue, which connects with a two-story brick building, No. 303 West Fourteenth street. The two buildings form an L, inclosing the bank-building on the northerly and westerly sides. The Eighth avenue building is occupied on the first floor as a restaurant, immediately in the rear of which is a kitchen. The upper rooms are laid out as a dwelling, but very few of the rooms were occupied. The building on the first floor, and a dancing-hall on the one above. The two buildings were connected on both the first and second floors by passage-

on the first floor, and a dancing-hall on the one above. The two buildings were connected on both the first and second floors by passage-ways, and were to all intents and purposes one structure. The cellar of the house No. 88 Eighth avenue is about the same depth as the basement of the building on the corner occupied by the savings bank. The vault of the savings bank is about fifty or sixty feet from the side-wals. In the cellar underneath the restaurant is the place where the burglars, who were evidently thoroughly posted in regard to the situation, began mining.

How long they had been carrying on their operations is not-known, nor cao this information be at present obtained; but it is evident that they had progressed so far that twenty-four

ton be at present obtained; but it is evident that they had progressed so far that twenty-four hours more would have found them in the bank vault, with the funds of the bank at their mercy. The discovery of the affair may be regarded as almost accidental, but the prompt action of the police, which resulted in the capture of three of the offenders, is very commendable. Shortly after midnight Patroiman John H. Keller, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, whose post extended along the northerly side of Fourteenth street, from Seventh avenue to the North River, reached the corner of Eighth avenue, and stood for a few moments in front of the bank building. While standing there he heard a sound of muffled pounding. The night was very still, and he istened intently. The noise seemed to be made by rapidly succeeding blows with some heavy, muffled instrument. Becoming convinced that there was something wrong, he looked into the bank, but could not discover anything suspicious. While he waited and watched the noise which had first attracted the officer's attention continued at intervals. Patrolman John Sinclair, who was on Eighth avenue. anything suspicious. While he waited and watched the noise which had first attracted the officer's attention continued at intervals. Patrolman John Sinciair, who was on Eighth avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-seventh street, soon joined Officer Keller, who made known to him his shapicions, and dispatched Sinciair to the station-house in West Twentjeth street to inform Capt. Cherry, while he (Keller) remained on watch at the bank. When Officer Sinciair reached the station, Capt. Cherry, was preparing to call the midnight roll and send out the reserve platoon to relieve the patrolmen on duty throughout the precinct. The Captain, on hearing Officer Sinciair's report, proceeded in all haste to the corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, taking with him Sergt. Doran, Roundsmen Burns, Aikin, and Paret, and ten patrolmen. On arriving at the bank Capt. Cherry disposed his men so as to completely surround the buildings in the vicinity, and proceeded to investigate the matter. Mr. Cornelius W. Brinck-

erhoff, of No. 341 West Twe serboff, of No. 712 savings bank, was sent Secretary of the savings bank, was opened and thorous searched, but without leading to any disce Cast. Cherry then rang the bell at the half adjoining the restaurant at No. 83 Eight nue. A man thrust his head out of a sestory window and asked what was wanted theraupon demanded admittant

dancing-hall on Fourteenth street, way gain the roof of the bill below, which extends some beyond the main wall. Here seemed a ladder into the rathe street. The owner, and throw street to Ninth avenue, and throw avenue to Fifteenth street, where the fugitives. It was street to Ninth avenue, and through Nintavenue to Fifteenth street, where they met ad captured the shree fugitives. It was then discovered that the latter had scaled several fenes in the rear of the building until they reached the residence of Mr. Everett, No. 314 West Fifteenth street, where they burst open the rear basement, passed through the hallway, and made their exit by unfastening the street door. The men were marched off to the West Twentieth Street. Police Station, where they gave their names as John Simpson, Charles Sanborn, and William Morgan. After these men had been secured Capt. Cherry forced an entrance to the house No. 33 Highth avenue, and made a thorough search of the premises, and also of the connecting house No. 303 West Fourteenth street. The search revealed the work of the burglars. On entering the cellar, which was half filled with old lumber and rubbish of all kinds, the first object of interest which greeted the gree of the police was a small steam boiler rigged up against the wail on the left-hand side of the place, and on penetrating to nearly the rear of the cellar and that pile was so small that only one man could work therein, and then only only one man could work therein, and then only when lying recumbent on the quilt. The buglars, when surprised, had commenced operations on one of the grants blocks composing the wall of the vault, and had succeeded in drilling a hole should not be succeeded in drilling the hole referred to. These were the only burglars' tools found in the place. The steam boiler had evidently been erected for the purpose of working a steam drill, but as the necessary machinery was not found, it is supposed that the machinery and tools were to have been brought in there yesterday, when the burglars would have had Saturday night and all Sunday to enter and rob the vault. In the furnace, under the boiler were found a quantity of charred wood embers, leading to the supposition that the boiler had been experimented with to test its capacity. On searching the upper floors of the house, one small bedroom was found which had evidently been insed as a workshop by the burglars. It contained among other things a rudely constructed work-beach, on which were a number of carpenter's tools, a putty knife, several joists of hard wood, eit or seven feet in length, some black muslin, and several other articles the use of which could not be determined. The joists were evidently intended to brace up the drilling machinery when erected, and the black muslin to form a screen if one was found necessary. The bedrooms were sparsely furnished, and were all in confusion. In one of the rooms was a stosecution's chief, which had doubtless been used by the burglars in cutting through the basement wall. only one man could work the

wall.

On prosecuting inquiries in relation to the proprietorship of the restaurant and billiard-room, it was found that they were formerly kept by one John Arthur, who, about four months ago, disposed of the lease, stock, and fixtures to a marcalling himself J. J. Gilmere, who agreed to pay \$7,000 for the same. Arthur received \$3,000 cash, and took a mortgage for \$4,000 on the property. During the proprietorship of Arthur the restaurant was known as a third-rate eatinghouse, but since Gilmore took possession it fell still lower in reputation. It was kept untidly, and was in a neglected and filthy condition. Disreputable characters frequented the bar and cigars found in the place yesterday it was wident that Gilmore purchased only small quantities, sufficient to carry on the business from week to week, and that the latter itself was merely a blind to screen their real work. Gilmore had disappeared. He was, no doubt, the occupant of a bed in the front room of the house on Eighth avenue, and was aroused from this slumbers by the advent of the police. It is thought to have been he who answered Capt. Cherry's summons at the bell, and there is ut doubt that he made his escape either before of after the flight of his accomplices. That his departure was a hasty one. On prosecuting inquiries in relation to the protaining his watch and chain, on a chair near the bed. It is believed that Gilmore is none other than "Jack" Clare, a noted boud-robber, haling from Baltimore. Among his papers was found an express receipt made out to the name of "J. J. Clare." This man Clare was convicted of manslaughter in Baltimore, and served several years in prison there. He is known to a number of officers of the Sixteenth Precinct, who are annously looking for him. The only claimant to the property abandoned in the house is John Arthur, the mortgagee, who yesterday morning put in an appearance with his counsel, and apmounced his claim. The police, however, are in possession for the present.

The prisoners were brought to the Police Central Office, and arraigned before Capt. Irving, who directed that their photographs be take for addition to the Rogues' Gallery. Simpsa who says he is 26 years of age, and a native of England, having no occupation, was recognized.

who says he is 25 years of age, and a native of England, having no occupation, was recognized as a pickpocket, who had never before best known in a "job" of the above nature. Morgan was discovered to be in reality "Bill" Batlett. He claimed to be 32 yeary of age, and a speculator. He served a portion of a six-year term at Joliet Prison, in Illinois, for stealing, and succeeded in securing his release by foigning insanity. Sanborn, who is 36 years of again at a blacksmith, is not known to the police of this city. The complaint against them is made by Mr. Richard H. Bull, President of the New York Saving's Bank, and after they were photographed, they were arraigned before Junted Morgan at the Jefferson Market Police Cont. The Justice remanded them to the care of Capt. Cherry, in order to give time to work up more evidence against them.

evidence against them.

A Balloonist's Voyage—Great Fall and Fatal Injuries.

From the Reading (Pa.) Engle.

A Mr. Pearce, a patent-medicine and steel-par vender, well known in this city, met with a sal, and it is supposed a fatal, accident while attempting to make a balloon ascension at Allentown yesterday. The particulars of the sal affair are as follows: Pearce being somewhoof a roving, reckless sort of a genus homo, conceived the idea that he could make a successful balloon ascension, and no sconer was the thought conceived than he attempted to early it out, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends. A small balloon was purchased, and immediately after noon yesterday taken to the fair ground, and the work of inflating commonced. After all being in readiness, his recillessness was further shown in his attempting the ascension without basket of bar, but shortly before 4 o'clock he tied the guy ropes and the net tymins together, seated himself upon the same, and shoused, "Let her went!" As before statel, the balloon was entirely too small for Pearces weight, and the cousequence was that he rose to a height of about 60 feet, and commenced dangling around the buildings in the neighborhood, chimneys, and tree-tops. At this point is excitement became intense among the large crowd gathered together to witness the ascession; men shouted, women screamed and fained, and children ran in all directions. Several chimneys were knocked down by the now confused aeronant, who still clutched on to the ropes, the bricks of which falling on several the multitude, injured some severely, and, it is supposed, others fatally. After dangling around for some time, he completely lost all control doth himself and the balloon, and, leaving he hold slip, he fell headforemost to the earth. Several of his ribs were broken both his legs were broken below the knees, besides sustaining internal injuries, from which it is impossible he can recover.

A Fatal fiste.

Prom the Louisville Commercial.

Mary Housley, a colored woman, died suddenly yesterday morning at her home, on Mais street, near Floyd.

It appears that on lest Saturday evening the woman and her husband had a difficulty, during which she was bitten on the hand. Her hay band has been afflicted with fits and spasma for some time, and as the woman's hand had turned a greenish color and was considerably a wollen, it

LOCAL MISCE

BLUE ISLAND AVEN A mass-meeting of proper Island avenue was held last e

Mr. Berickson, being elec Mr. Derickson, being electe
of the meeting. He sai
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wend their energies with the deprive them of this improve used their energies with the the Board of Public Work officials, they would undou having the viaduct built. ALD. M. B. BA

said he could give some informs to the matter. Ex-Mayor Mediman to urge the necessity of teenth street, and he insiste companies should build then power. Then the companies isst year, but, Mr. Medill bauthority, nothing was done two or three years he had do have the viaduct built, and Board of Public Works in revery day. The Burlington ised to go ahead, but the No luctant to go on with the impression of the second of t Mr. Frisby offered the fo

WHEREAS, In 1872, the sentations, the citizens of sa-ricinity have, at the cost of a maprovements by raising the ing the same, with the en-provements should be made

ety was a great manufacture, and the only thorocould be reached was Blue must fight the railroads a Mayor Medill had done a present Mayor should be ulf the Mayor would use history more would use his wary improvement would. mr. Frisby thought his research in the model ground. It was a property-owners to pave the ferrards be compelled to a viaduct could be built. If built before the street was pour but little hardship to low be but little hardship to pre all of them would be benefite Ald. Bailey thought that it was all right. Pressure shot bear upon the Mayor and Co

On motion of hir Frisby, mittee was appointed to wait Corporation Counsel, and Works, and explain to the having a viaduet built: behineltz, McDermott, Muss, On motion, the Chair

otion of Mr. Frieby, promised to do in the latter the past. The meeting then adjo

To the Editor of The Chicago Ty Sin: For the benefit of he state how a man, who has suf years' experience in Chicago daily papers, was led into a 89 Dearborn street, and swin

him right; he had no bus when you anderstand the mo can better judge whether an i bot feel justified in gamble regime, or, if an old one, I ha exposition in the papers in so portant features, concerning simple story will best inform only wish the reader now to so out suspicion, and confidence judge whether he, too, might You meet one who purpor decently clad inquiring for the from St. Louis, and ach much the finest city (which wonders if it would not be a horses to from St. Louis, as let has been cut off by the or sissippi making papers of to buy except on paper, but business on that. He talks formation of livery-men at after learning of my acqua as I was going a distance tow mutual sociability, coulmon sency took us along together mentioned, when the St. Lurged that we stop and "we clined at first, but finally out take a glass of hemonade, right. exposition in the papers in

but \$25.

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We stepped behind the our
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win a little, as the old man we to lose. The thought struck me that a hand and give it back to t good parting advice when he dait when I put ip all St. Lou to, arguing that I might as haul as a small one, I match party winning most of the old party winning most of the old party winning most of the old alas, the marked card had and I succeeded in one momen in the control of the cont

S41 West Twentieth street, the he savings bank, was sent for, k was opened and thoroughly ithout leading to any discovery, hen rang the bell at the hall door restaurant at No. 83 Eighth aventhust his head out of a second asked what was wanted. The mon demanded admittance, to replied "All fight;" and disaphe window. At this junctur has and Aikin, who had been stability and the roof of the billiard-saloon extends some five feet main wall. Here they deder into the yard of the training wall. Here they deder into the yard of the main wall. Here they made the best of their way into sofficers and disrough Ninth senth street, where they met and the avenue, and through Ninth senth street, where they met and the treet was then distolated and scaled several tences building until they reached the Everett, No. 514 West Fifteenth ey burst open the rear basement, the hallway, and made their ing the street door. The men if to the West Twentieth Street here they gave their names as Charles: Sanborn, and William these men had been secured coed an entrance to the house avenue, and raide a thorough remises, and also of the convol, 303 West Fourteenth street, aled the work of the burglars, a collar, which was half filled raid rubbish of all kinds, the niterest which greeted the eyes a small steam boiler rigged up

d that Gilmore is none other, a noted bond-robber, haire. Among his papers was receipt made out to the name. This man Clare was convicted. Baltimore, and served several re. He is known to a number sixteenth Precinct, who are for him. The only claimant adopted in the house is John gee, who yesterday morning to with his counsel, and suther police, however, are in present.

The police, however, are in present. ere brought to the Police Centraigned before Capt. Irving, their photographs be taken. Bogues' Gallery. Simpson, sars of age, and a native of occupation, was recognized the had never before been of the above nature. Morto be in reality a' Bill "Barto be 32 years of age, and a cred a portion of a six-years, in Illinois, for stealing, ecuring his release by feignors, who is 36 years of age and known to the police of plaint against them is made but, President of the New and, after they were photographically and after they were photographically and after they were photographically as the property of the New and, after they were photographically and property of the New and after they were photographically of the New and after they were provided the New and after they were photographically of the New and after they were photographically of the New and after they were photographically of the New and photographically of the New and after they were photographically of the New and after they were photographically of the New and after they were photographically of the New after the New and after they were photographically of the New and after they were photographically of the New and after they were photographically of the New after the New and after the New and after the New after the New and after the New and after the New after the New and after the New and after the New

give time to work up more

Royage—Great Fall and all Injuries.

Reading (Pa.) Eagle.

atent-medicine and steel-peal in this city met with a sad, a fatal, accident while atballoon ascension of Allenche particulars of the sad is cort of a demus homo, conhect of the sad is cort of a demus homo, conhect of the sad is cort of a demus homo, conhect of the sad is cort of a demus homo, conhect of the same and went? As before safe or before 4 o'clock he tied and the net twines meelf upon the same, and went? As before stated, itely too small for Pearce's sequence was that he rose to to feet, and commenced buildings in the neighbor-tree-tops. At this point the integes among the large ether to witness the ascenwomen sersamed and fainthe in all directions. Several sked down by the now constill clutched on to the which falling on several of ed some severally, and, it ally. After dangling around impletely lost all control of e balloon, and, leaving his sadforemost to the earth, were broken, both his legs he knees, besides wustaining on which it is impossible he

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outsville Commercial,
colored woman, died suddenng at her home, on Main

lest Saturday evening the basid had a dimentry, during a on the hand. Her hus-ted with fits and spasms for the woman's hand had turned was considerably swollen, it ad that she died from the

treet.
The meeting was called to order by Mr. Frisby, who nominated Mr. R. P. Derickson as Chair-

Mr. Derickson, being elected, stated the object Mr. Derickson, being elected, stated the object of the meeting. He said that they were promised a viaduct in 1872, and for that reason the people on the avenue had expended over \$300,000 for improving it. But now it seemed that, for some reason or other, the viaduct would not be built this season. It was unfair on the part of the city officials to depute them of this improvement. If they all used their energies with the Common Council, the Board of Public Works, and other city officials, they would undoubtedly succeed in having the viaduct built.

ALD. M. B. BALLET.

said he could give some information in regard to this matter. Ex-Mayor Medill had been the first, man to urge the necessity of viaducts over Sixman to treet and he insisted that the railroad

ALD. M. B. BALLET.

said he could give some information in regard to this matter. Ex-Mayor Medill had been the first, man to urge the necessity of viaducts over Sixteenth street, and he insisted that the railroad companies should build them or elies use horse power. Then the companies promised to build last year, but, Mr. Medill being no longer in authority, nothing was done. During the last two or three years he had done all in his power to bave the viaduct built, and had waited on the Board of Public Works in regard to it nearly every day. The Burlington Railroad had promised to go ahead, but the Northwestern was reliectant to go on with the improvement.

Mr. Frisby offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WEEKLE, In 1872, the various heads of the different departments of the City Government did, by their public atternance, give the people to understand, and landed them to believe, that a viaduet should be constructed at the railroad-crossing on Blue Island avenue during the present year, and in consequence of said belief, and relying upon such public representations, the difference of said Blue Island avenue and recinity have, at the cost of more than \$300,000, made improvements by raising the street to gride, and paving the same, with the expectation that such improvements whould be made complete by the building of said viaduct the building of said viaduct part of said city officials requires the building of said yinduct this year; therefore, be if Rasteed, That we deem it of vital importance to the citizens of this neighborhood and the sity at large that a said viaduct this year; therefore, be if Rasteed, That we deem it of vital importance to the citizens of this neighborhood and the sity at large that said viaduct be immediately enstructed, and that good faith toward the stope of the property-owners in this vicinity.

Resolved, That we, individually and collectively, will be every effort in our power to procure the immediately such as the said vicinity.

Resolved, That we, individually and collectively, will

us every effort in our power to procure the immediate construction of said viaduct.

Mr. Schrifeltz said the viaduct was an immedi Mr. Schuletz, said the viaduct was an immeditive necessity. The southwestern portion of the city was a great manufacturing and lumber distinct, and the only thoroughfare by which it could be reached was Elue Island avenue. They must fight the railroads and get their rights. Mayor Medull had done all he could, and the present Mayor should be urged to, do the same. If the Mayor would use his influence, this necessary improvement would be made at once.

Mr. Frisky thought his resolution covered the whole ground. It was a great hardship for property-owners to pave the street now and

whole ground. It was a great hardship for property-owners to pave the street now and afterwards be compelled to tear it up again that a viaduct could be built. If the viaduct were viaduct could be built. If the viaduct were built before the street was paved, there would be but little hardship to property-owners, and all of them would be benefited.

Ald Bailey thought that the Common Council was all right. Pressure should be brought to bear upon the Mayor and Corporation Counsel,

On motion of Mr. Frah.

On motion of Mr. Frisby, the thanks of the

on motion of Mr. Frisby, the thanks of the peeting were tendered to Ald. Bailey for his inforts in behalf of a viaduet.

Mr. Bailey responded to this mark of confisence on the part of his fellow-citizens, and promised to do in the future as he had done in the past.

The meeting then adjourned until next Thursday evening, to meet at the same place.

### LOCAL LETTERS.

Othe Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Siza: For the benefit of honest men I wish to state how a man, who has sufficient egotism to believe he possesses common sense, with ten years experience in Chicago and a reader of the daily papers, was led into a gambling-hell, No. 59 Dearborn street, and swindled of all he would "put up," which was nearly his "pile," although,

regime, or, if an old one, I have not noticed its exposition in the papers in some of its most important features, concerning which relating the simple story will best inform your readers. I only wish the reader now to start with me, without suspicion, and confidence in humanity, and judge whether he, too, might not have gambled. You meet one 'who purports to be a stranger, decently elad inquiring for the Post-Office. He is from St. Louis, and acknowledges Chicago much the finest city (which we all know). He wonders if it would not be a good point to ship horses to from St. Louis, as the Southern market has been cut off by the overflow of the Mississippi making paupers of the people,—unable to buy except on paper, but he dould not do business on that. He talks freely, to gain information of livery-men at points in Michigan, after learning of my acquaintance there: and, as I was going a distance toward the Post-Office, mutual sociability, common courtesy, and decency took us along together to the piace abovementioned, when the St. Louis gent strongly urged that we stop and "wet up," which I declined at first, but finally consented to stop and take a glass of lemonade, everything looking right.

We stepped behind the curtain to take a seat,

We stepped behind the curtain to take a seat, We stepped behind the curtain to take a seat, when St. Louis called my attention to three men playing with three cards on an adjoining table, with hands full of money. Two of the men seemed to be sharpers skinning an old man, who seemed to have more money than sense. He represented an old farmer, whom St. Louis thought was being "fleeced," and that he might as well share the spoils, as they would rob him anyhow, showing me the marks on the cards, which were very plain. So in he "pitched" (the St. Louis man) and won twice on the marked card he showed me, which I could see before he picked it up was the winning one. Then, of course, the two sharpers would not play him more, apparently supposing that the St. Louis man gave way to me to try a hand, urging me strongly that I might as well win a little, as the old man was drunk and bound to lose.

The thought struck me that I had better take

The thought struck me that I had better take a hand and give it back to the old man with a good parting advice when he came to his senses. Let when I put up all St. Louis could induce me to arguing that I might as well make a good had as a small one, I matched \$25 against the party winning most of the old man's money; but also the marked card had another face on it.

I succeeded in one moment in satisfying the good that then had better seen the \$25 which

alsa, the marked card had another face on it.

I succeeded in one moment in satisfying the word that they had better refund the \$25, which they did like gentlemen.

The matter being all important in my mind, I summenced conversation about it to the first rowd outside, and learned in a moment that they were a part of the gang, and upon my telling them that the Mayor would stop it or close the salcon, they advised me to keep quiet—I had lost nothing, and the Mayor would only laugh at me and say I had no business there, and that they had been running that institution all summer, and the Mayor knew it.

Unless the great mass are shrewder than myself, this business ought to be stopped; and,

STREET FAVEMENTS.
To the Editor of The Chroago Inthune:
Sin: Would it not be an excellent plan to "creosote" the pine blocks with which our streets are paved previous to laying them down? By this inexpensive process the pavements could be rendered doubly enduring,—they would be impervious to moisture, and would be in no way liable to either wet or dry rot; they would also wear better, and there is no doubt the process would save to the city more than its cost in labor alone. Besides this, the creosots would be a continual and permanent disinfectant of the very best kind; no substance, not even carbolic acic, being a more powerful and effective destroyer of noxious exhalations. In Europe very little wood is laid down without being first creosoted,—railroad-ties, fence-posts, bridges, docks and piers, and even hop-poles, undergo the operation of exhaustion and impregnation with creosote.

Chicago, June 30.

. CRIMINAL.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The only business in the Criminal Court yestorday was the taking of bail in a few small cases. The Court will convene again this morning, and then adjourn over the "day we celebrate," till Monday, which will be the first day of the July term. ~

The Tindeil forgery case was again granted a continuance yesterday morning by Justice Boyden, by consent of all parties, to Tuesday next, under the same bail, \$1,000.

Justice Boyden disposed of the following of-fenders yesterday: L. T. Abbott, a vagrant and confidence sharper, \$20; Charles Baker, drunk and disorderly, \$10; Clara Nugent, disorderly, \$8; Audrew Sanders, disorderly, \$6; and Her-man Stein, disorderly, \$6.

Thomas Murphy was brought before Justice Boyden yesterday on the charge of stealing pig iron from H. C. Lewis, at No. 873 Wabash av-enue. He was held over to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$500.

John Martin was arrested Wednesday b Officer Matchell, charged with picking the pocket of Henry Ernst, the collector of the Staats-Zeitung, while crossing Madison street, of his pocketbook, containing \$12.80. He was brought before Justice Boyden yesterday morning, who held him over to the Criminal Court in bonds of

John Burns, Wednesday, entered a vacan John Burns, Wednesday, entered a vacant house on West Washington street. While strolling through the corridors and rooms he was seen by an officer, who happened to be passing at the time. The officer went in the front window and John went out of a rear one about the same time. He was captured in the saley, and yesterday was fined \$100 on the charge of disortical active the West Side Court.

James Perry and Robert Partell, charged with knocking down a railroad man named Morris Harleigh, on Ada street, near Madison, Saturday night, taking from him \$23, were discharged by Justice Sculy yesterday morning, as Harleigh could not identify them. Officer Flynn rear-rested Perry on a charge of burglary, the partic-ulars of which the officer refused to disclose un-til he catches some others believed to be impli-cated.

James Talbott alias Eugene Ledenmeyer, who James Taibott alias Eugene Ledenmeyer, who has been in the employ of Reed, a barber, at No. 202 West Madison street, was on trial yesterday before Justice Boyden, charged with burglaribusiy entering his employer's shop one week ago last Saturday night, and felomously taking a quantity of cigars, and clothing therefrom. On account of his youth, the charge was changed to disorderly, and he was fined \$15. He will go to the Bridewell for thirty days.

John Mumford, who was arrested June 21 charged with the larceny of a parlor organ, was on trial vesterday before Justice Boyden. The evidence in the case showed the following facts: About the 27th of May last, a young man named John Brown, who is a step-brother of Mumford's, rented an organ for one mouth from W. R. Prosser, at No. 274 State street. The pris-B. Prosser, at Nov 274 State street. The prisoner employed an expressman to take the instrument to a stable belonging to E. S. Pratt, in the rear of No. 1045 West Madison street, Mumford at the time being in the employ of Fratt. The instrument remained two days. It was then shipped over the Mishigan Central Railroad to George Casoy, at Burfalo, N. Y. When the month expired, the party who rented the organ did not make his appearance. Mr. Prosser ascertained in some manner that Mumford was pouncted with the affair, and addressed a note to him, and received a reply that the organ had been shipped to Buffalo, and as soon as he could raise the money as would pay him or send after it. Mr. Prosser then caused the arrest of Mamit. Mr. Prosser then caused the arrest of Mamford. The Justice decided that the whole affair

but \$25.

The first and common expression is: "Served him right; he had no business there." But when you understand the modus operand; you can better judge whether an honest man might bot feel justified in gambling under the new regime, or, if an old one, I have not noticed its exposition in the papers in some of its most important features, concerning which relating the simple story will best inform your readers. I only wish the reader now to start with me, without suspicion, and confidence in humanity, and ladge whether he, too, might not have gambled. You meet one "who purports to be a stranger, decently clad, inquiring for the Post-Office. He is from St. Louis, and acknowledges Chicago much the finest city (which we all know). He wonders if it would not be a good point to ship horses to from St. Louis, as the Sbuthern market has been cut off by the overflow of the Missispip making paupers of the people,—unable to buy except on paper, but he dould not do business on that. He talks freely, to gain information of livery-men at points in Michigan, after learning of my acquaintance there; and, as I was going a distance toward the Post-Office, mutual sociability, common courtesy, and decency took us along together to the place aboven laminated when the St. Louis gent strongly triged that we stop and "wet up," which I declined at first, but finally consented to stop and "the proper stop of seduction. He is a decriment of the form repeated at Arenzville, in this state, but finally consented to stop and "the house in a standing at Arenzville, in this state, but finally consented to stop and "the house in a standing at Arenzville, in this state. Eight years ago he married his wife, a Mrs. Noark, who is the eaching at Arenzville, in this state. Eight years ago he married his vife, a Mrs. Noark, who is the eaching at Arenzville, in this state. Eight years ago he married his vife, a Mrs. Noark, who is the eaching at he has called her during the past year. Finally he succeeded in completely winning the love of the girl. She has for some time past been employed in a silver-plating establishment on the North Side, and consequently was obliged to rise at an early hour in the morning to go to her work, but upon her return home in the evening she was always met with a smill and a caress from her guardian, her mother's husband, who never lost for a moment an opportunity to establish himself still deeper in the affections of his unsuspecting and child victim. The mother, in the meantime, was happy with the delusion that at last her husband appreciated and loved with a father's affection her promising daughter and at last her husband approvate and lover and never once suspected his evil intentions. At last he seduced her, was arrested, and the Justice, upon the evidence he received yesterday, held him over to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,500.

miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Sam Johnson, Olaf Nelson, and John Lewis (boys) were arrested last evening on the charge of stealing a feather-duster from Ed. Smackels, of No. 17 Milwaukee avenue.

E. F. Queen, of No. 1402 Indiana avenue, was arrested and brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday to answer to the charge of carrying on the retail liquor business without having paid his special tax, and also for neglecting to properly cancel the revenue stamps on his empty cigar-boxes. He was held to the District Court in bonds of \$500.

Court in bonds of \$500.

Sergt. Baus, of the North Avenue Police Station, arrested a man hamed Nicholas Waehr, last evening, on the charge of arson, alleged to have been committed in Wisconsin. Sheriff Thomas Haley, of Juneau County, in that State, was here with a requisition for the prisoner, and assisted the Sergeant in making the arrest. Waehr is accused of firing a dwelling-house and endangering the lives of a family. He was taken to Juneau County last night.

taken to Juneau County last night:
June 27, Justice Haines issued a warrant, on
complaint of Mary Coleman, for the arrest of
John Probst, charging him with violating
her person in the house on State street,
at the corner of Harrison, known as
"Smith's Oyster-House," Sunday afternoon,
May 31. Probst was arrested, and
yesterday the case was on trial. At the hour of
6 o'clock p. m. the court adjourned, and the trial
will be resumed this afternoon at 1 o'clock.
Miss Coleman testified that she was invited
there by the prisoner to take some refreshments,
and did not know what the reputation of the
house was. While there she was drugged with
wine, and her ruin accomplished.

The Jorgensen bigsmy case, of which men-Unless the great mass are shrewder than myself, this tusiness ought to be stopped; and,
while I have thought others suckers that have
been snared. I presume these details will convey
the same idea to the reader in regard to myself,
for which, reason I withhold my name. I presume if I had been going in another direction I
would have been invited to drink at another
place in return for the information freely and
kindy given the stranger in the city.

I presume it is a combined system, each runher who can catch a sucker having half the
profits, and the party at the card-table where he
as taken, the other half. I would mention two
of the gang who are now in The Tribune office
tying to get a gimpse of what I am writing, and
the it. Louis gentleman stands across the street,
awing watched me here.

Nothing short of hanging will ever cure the
will for those sons of Satan, like their fathers,
the slep-daughter of Mary Coleman, for the sarrest of
John Probst, charging him with wiolating
her person in the house on State street,
at the corner of Harrison, known as
the corner of

who had but one contest, and that with the Almichty for human souls, and came off the michty for human souls, and came of the same manner as their carents. Dr. Lyman was again called, and, after prescribing for his patients, called, and, after prescribing for his patients, and the truth-fulness which he at first was unable to such as sufficient to convict the charge propose to get a divorce by January. The evidence will be sufficient to convict the process sufficient to convict the process were the term that he purpose to get a divorce by January. The evidence will be sufficient to convict the process as sufficient to convict the process of all the food which Mr. Burne and his being transport devotion, but now that she is convinced of Jorgensen's guilt, her love has turned to the batted that only an outraged woman can entertain, when she discovers that her love and confidence have been trampled under foot. Miss Therein is a very beautiful brunette, about 18 years of age. Her demeanor when she was called to the witness chair was that of a lidy; her evidence was given in a clear and audible tone, and her bearing indicated that, although her life was blighted, still she had no desire to see the man whom she once loved so fondly punished with the full pensity of the law, which he so richly deserves. Several letters written to the prisoner by his wife in Norway were read in open court, breathing words for love and fidelity to the renegade husband. There were also letters from their little child. Jorgensen hung his head in shame during their reading. The little court-room of Justice Van't Woud was deusely packed by the friends of both parties, who evinced great interest in the trial.

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, under THE Tarbune Building, was, in the shade at 7 a.m., 65 deg. Fahrenheit; 10 a. m., 67; 12 m., 66; 3 p. m., 66; 6 p. m., 68; and 8 p. m., 66.

The Clark street bridge bore a piece of evergreen nailed to its masthead yesterday, but why or wherefore the melancholy bridge-tenders were not able to relate. The Young Men's Sodality of St. John's Church

give their fourth annual sociable this evening at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. A grand entertainment and festival will be given by the Christian Benevolent Society at the Welsh Congregational Church, Davy's Build-ing, corner of Green and Madison streets, to-

The regular monthly business meeting of the Woman's Temperance Organization for the West Division will be held in the First Congre-gational Church, corner of Washington and Ann streets, at 4 o'clock to-day. A six-foot Lo, clad in exceedingly fragmentary

pantations and a dispidated blanket, together with a couple of female Loiets, created an in-tense excitement on Clark street yesterday after-The nine prodigal sons, who have been to New York and the other wicked places in the East, and got demoralized, will be home to-day. It is to be hoped that the White Stockings will not

turn out to be blacklegs, as has been intimated by the Philadelphia papers.

The wholesale and retail dealers of South

The following-named persons were installed officers of Rochambeau Lodge, No. 532, for the ensuing term, by J. C. Smith, P. G. M., of Illinois, Wednesday evening: Victor Girardin, N. G., T. B. Crepean, V. G.; J. W. Currier, Secretary; A. Lebrun, Becording Secretary; J. Fitzpatriek, Tressurer. On the sidewalk opposite the old Court-House

s placed one of the ornamental cornices which used to grace the top of that building, where it looked like a pleasant toy. On the sidewalk it stands between 6 and 7 feet high, and if left there with a cuitable inscription carved upon it, would be a pleasing relic of old Chicago.

What might have resulted in a very disastrons accident was checked on Michigan avenue yes-terday afternoon by the boldness and presence of mind of the driver of a would-be runaway horse. A gentleman driving a gray horse in norse. A gentleman driving a gray horse in a light bugge, at the hour when the avenue was crowded with light teams, saw the horse suddenly jump forward, land commence renning. Finding that the bit was broken, and the head stall hanging loose, he realized that he had no control over the animal, and that, in another instant, these would be no hope of the country in. checking him. While going at full speed the gentleman sprang over the dashboard, and, run-Frank Spitzen, who lives at the corner of ample of the best, perhaps the only, method of Wentworth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, was

he was 5 or 6 years old, when they were com-pelled by the pinch of poverty to cast him off. Since that time the hitle fellow has slept in freight-cars, emptydry-goods boxes, and, in fact, in any place he could find. During the mild season he has subsisted by fishing and ped-dling, and in the winter has depended on the charty of friends and strangers. A few evenings ago be was found wandering on the street by a good-natured patrolman, and, not being able to give a satisfactory account of him-self, was taken to the Harrison Street Police Station, where the officers have kindly cared for him. The boy is really a worthy object of char-ity, and should be provided with a good home.

A meeting was held last night at the Sherman

A meeting was need last night at the Sherman House by the Chicago Photographers' Association for the purpose of receiving reports of committees, and completing their arrangement for the National Photographers' Convention, which meets in this city at the Exposition Building on the 14th and continues till the 19th inst.

Mr. A. Hester was called to the chairs and Mr. O. F. Weaver was chosen Secretary. The Committee on Subscriptions reported that the following hotels had subscribed to assist in defraying the expenses of the Convention: Palmer House, Grand Pacific, Sherman House, Trenfort House, Gifton House, Matteson House, Kuhn's European Hotel, Briggs House, St. James Hotel, Commercial Hotel, Brevoort House, and Metropolitan Hotel; their subscriptions amonating to \$400. From other sources \$1,170 had been subscribed, making a sum total of \$1,730.

Mr. C. D. Mosher, from the Committee on Invitation, reported as to the means and style of issuing cards of admission, which are to be distributed among the members of the Association for their friends. It was decided that 5,000 of these cards should be printed, with appropriate designs.

of these cards should be printed, with appropriate designs.

There design no further business, the meeting adjourned to meet again Tuesday night at the same place at 8 o'clock, p. m.

THE GRAB-LAW.

There being some uncertainty in the minds of taxpayers relative to the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the subject of the Railroad-Aid law, the order of the Auditor to the County Treasurer diffeating him to deduct seven, thirty.

etc.

Mr. Burns and his family are now entirely out
of danger, but none of them are able to set up at
present.

THE CITY HALL The following sums were collected by the city

yesterday: City taxes, \$24,600; water taxes, \$2,190; licenses, \$4.850. The number of licenses issued up to the close of the office yesterday evening was 200.

The Finance Committee will meet in the early

part of next week and elect a Chairman to fill the place of Ald. McGrath. At present it looks as if Alds. Heath and Spalding had the best chance of attaining the enviable position.

The following building permits were granted by the Board of Public Works yesterday: To John C. McCord, for a four-story and basement brick at No. 212 Madison; to Patrick Hoyne, for a three-story and basement brick at No. 217 Indiana street; to Frank Bennett (no particu-lars); to Miss Jane Ferrier, for a two-story and sement stone building on West Mouroe, near Paulina street.

The Mayor yesterday appointed, to fill the yacancies created by expiration of term on the Public Library Board, Messrs. E. Anthony for the North Division, G. Mason for the West Division, and Julius Resenthal for the South Division. To fill similar vacancies in the Board of Education he appointed George C. Clark, C. H. Reed, P. A. Hogue, Rodney Welch, and Adolinh Schoemayer.

Adolph Schoemayer.

An Alderman states that the feeling among An Alderman states that the feeling among a large number of the members of the Council was, with regard to the appropriations, that wan the Mayor appeared in the Council lobbying for Mr. Hayes, and that gentleman himself improved the occasion with a speech very excellent in itself, it was useless to fight against the proposed increased expenditure. At the same time their mind was unchanged with regard to the crying necessity of economy.

The consultation which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon between the Committees on Public Buildings of the city and county did not occur on account of the city Committee not coming up to time, Ald. Bailey, their Chairman, being the only member who re-sponded to the call. The County Commission.

esponded to the call. The County Commissioners were greatly disappointed, and stated that it was evident the city did not want a new building now that the relies of the old one were being removed from sight.

The Common Council Committee on Railways, consisting of Alds. Richardson, Stout, Lengacter, and Warren, decided yesterday afternoon to recommend that "The Chicago & Waldheim Railway Company" be allowed to build the new track for stireless engine from the terminus of Van Buren street to the new German Cometery, near Haas' Park. The Committee visited the location before arriving at their decision, and made acquaintance with the most prominent made acquaintance with the most proming saloon-keepers in the district.

The North State street assessment The North State street assessment question did not dome up for argument yesterday, but will receive attention this morning before Judge-Jameson in the Superior Court. The case will come up on a motion by Judge Norton, the Corporation Counsel, to set asile the judgment and dismiss the condemnation proceedings. Judge Norton has fortified his position with a number of authorities, which he has industriously collated, and it is expected that the will sustain his cause in a lengthy argument. It is stated that the point on which he will sustain his cause in a lengthy argument, lit is stated that the point on which he will sustain his cause in a lengthy argument, lated as the comporation has a right to discontinue and dismiss all prohas a right to discontinue and dismiss all pro-ceedings in the condemnation cases, on the ground that no vested rights have yet accrued, because the property has not actually been taken.

Ald. Scalding thinks that the great problem,

dences, where, free from city taxes, their only solicitade is to get the city to provide them with water, and grade, light, and sewer the streets at the earliest possible convenience. Henry Williams is a bright Canadian-born boy of 10 years, and has a sid and eventful nistory when he was but a year old, and a poor family living on Desplaines street cared for him until ne was 5 or 6 years old, when they were com-The Mayor was considerably annoyed yester-The Mayor was considerably annoyed day by an indignity thrust upon him by the County Agent. During the morning there called upon His Honor a destitute woman, named Mrs. Daley, with a three months' child in her arms, seeking assistance. The woman's story which was strongly indorsed by witnesses, was that she had lived in Chicago for over a veur, and had just been cruelly deserted by her husband. The assistance she wanted was the means of transportation to the town of Dunkirk, N. Y., where she had friends who would look after her. His Honor sent her to the County Agent with a letter from himself and another from Ald. Tom Foley, describing her forlorn state and requesting for describing her forlorn state and requesting for her the favor of a free pass to Dunkirk. In about an hour the woman came back with the letter, which the County Agent had declined to open. The case was purely a county one, but it is stated that the woman would have become a burden upon the city but that the Relief and Aid Seclety provided her with the necessary

Aid Society provided her with the necessary transportation.

The following letter, received yesterday by City Clerk Forrest, needs no explanation. Any information regarding the subject thereof may be left at the City Clerks office:

EAU CLAIME, Wis., June 30, 1874.

City Clerk of Chicago:

DEAR Sin: I am requested by parties in England to inquire after two brothers from that country, named Potter. Samuel Burgess Potter, aged 61, is stated to have been your predecessor in office at the time of the great fire. John Potter, his brother, aged 50, was a sailor during the war, and is known to have been an inmate of some institution for disabled sailors near Chicago; but their friends at home have heard nothing of them for several years. If I may so far trespass on your courtesy it is probable you can give me some information concerning the one who was formerly City Clerk of Chicago, if not of the other also. Yours truly,

C. I. James,

Local Editor Eau Claire free Frees.

Local Editor Eau Claire \*\*ree Press.

P. S.—Samuel Potter was also a Descen of some Chicago congregation undesignated, could read seven languages: is described as having three sears on the back of the left hand. The injury which caused John's discharge was a broken any, sustained in some battle (don't know which) during the rebellion.

There being some uncertainty in the minds of axpayers relative to the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the subject of the Railroad Aid law, the order of the Auditor to the County Treasurer, directing him to deduct seven-thirty-sixths of the State tax, and the bill filed by C. B. Farwell in behalf of himself and all who may choose to join, to restrain the collection of nine thry-sixths of the State tax, the following statement of the situation is given: Obedient to the direction of the Auditor, the County Treasurer is deducting the seven thirty-sixths, and all who have deferred paying their State taxes, get the benit thereof. For those who have paid, there is no readress. The injunction granted by Judge Williams being so modified as to enjoin the collection of seven thirty sixths, the amount which the County Treasurer is voluntarily deducting, the bill filed by Mr. Farwell drops out of sight, and will not be heard from again. There is, therefore, no necessity for any one's joining with him in the matter.

Instance of the Auditor, the County Treasurer is no redress. The injunction granted by Judge Williams being so modified as to enjoin the collection of seven thirty sixths, the amount which the County Treasurer is voluntarily deducting, the bill filed by Mr. Farwell drops out of sight, and will not be heard from again. There is, therefore, no necessity for any one's joining with him in the matter.

Instance of the Auditor, the County Treasurer is one redress. The injunction of seven persons had been poisoned in some unknown way, and were lying in a critical condition. After due injunity, the real facts in the case were obtained. Mr. John Burns, a crocker, the county of the decision of the family, which consists of himself, wife, and five daughters, the diest of the latter being 22 years, and the youngest 9. Lass: Saturday evening they with the safety of the same of the Board of Public Works. The silent particular of the Auditor, which consists of himself, wife, and five daughters, the diest of the Board o

the Aldermen, even their little piece of ignorance was pleasing, just for varieity's sake. It is expected that the sewer excitement will last until the end of the month, when, it is stated, the next excitement will arise in the shape of the non-payment by the Compriler of such of the salaries as, in accordance with Judge Norton's decision, have been illegally raised by the Council.

ton's decision, have been illegally raised by the Council.

THE DEPUTY-SUPERINTENDENT.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday afternoon, during the earlier portion of which Commissioner Ayers contributed much to the liveliness of the occasion by bringing up the matter of the alleged boot-stealing by members of the Fire Department who were engaged at the Wells fire. The rest of the Board combined against Commissioner Ayers in a most unmistakable manner, and in a short time he acknowledged himself incontinently squelched. Ald. Klokke assured the fourth Commissioner that he did not know his place, that he was an intermediter, and that the Board of Police of Chicago was a body corporate before the fourth Commissioner—who was only appointed, not elected—after all, was ever thought about. Commissioner Heno began rolling up his coat-sleeves and trying the consistency of his dexter biceps, and the President cleared his throat preparatory to a twenty-minute speech upon the fourth Commissioner's dent cleared his throat preparatory to a twenty-minute speech upon the fourth Commissioner's temerity, and the utility of the municipal fire insurance eystem as a remedy for intoxication in the force. The fourth Commissioner viewed these extensive preparations, and departed abruptly, leaving his three confreres in possession of the field. The matter was then taken up by the Board, whose President explained that the fourth Commissioner, who had attended the secret session at which the Wells fire boot-larceny was discussed, had, though sworn to secresy on the largest nozzle in the Fire-Marshal's room, "split" and made the matter public. The fact of the matter was, that at the fire two men were playing upon the safe in the building—an attention which so pleased a member of the firm standing by that he told the firement to help themselves to any boots they came across. So at least they told the Marshal when bor of the firm standing by that he told the fire-men to help themselves to any boots they came across. So at least they told the Marshal when he detected a couple of them with new boots upon their feet. The President caused the se-cret meeting to be held in order to save the credit of the force, of which he is very jealous; The matter was disposed of by a resolution to the effect that the Fire Marshal be instructed to bring charges against any of the force who were quilty of irregular conduct at the Wells fire. guilty of irregular conduct at the Wells fire.

The resignations of George E. Fuller, pipeman of Engine No. 12, and of Fire Warden John

man of Engine No. 12, and of Fire Warden John McAuley, of the North Division, were, on motion, accepted.

Commissioner Klokke theu moved that Capt. M. C. Hickey, of the West Side Station, be appointed to the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Carried.

Commissioner Klokke moved that Detective and Servages, Sam Ellis he appointed Captain

Commissioner Klokke moved that Detective and Sergeant Sam Ellis be appointed Captain of the West Side Station. Carried.

Commissioner Klokke moved that Detective Joseph Dixon be appointed Sergeant to take the place of Sergt Ellis, Carried.

Commissioner Klokke moved that Patrolman Bischhoff be promoted to a Sergeanay on the force. Carried. force. Carried. The meeting then adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Mr. L. H. Bisbee will deliver an oration at Blue Island on the 4th of July. WILLIAM F. DOGGETT.

The funeral services of William F. Doggett, late Cashier of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon, at the house No. 56 North Ann street. At the conclusion of these services, to which all his friends are invited, the remains will be taken to the depot of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets, and will leave on the 6:40 train for Columbus, where he will be buried from the First Presbyterian Church, Saturday afternoon. An invitation to accompany the remains to Columbus is extended to all who are desirous of doing so.

to all who are desirous of doing so.

Samuel Ellis, the newly-appointed Captain of the police force of the West Division, has been in the service of this city eighteen years, and a resident thirty-three years. He is of I nglish parentage, and came here from New Orleans when 9 years old. He is now 42 years of age. For six years he did duty as parrolman, and was appointed a Sergeant of the North Side force,—a position he heid with credit until 1872, when he resigned and was made Chief of Detectives, and has occupied that responsible office until the present time. During the Rebellion he served as First Lieutenant of Company C, Eighty-minth Illinois Volunteers, and was severely wounded at Crab Orchard, With the exception of a shiftary serkice of seven months, he has been employed as a police

the present.

Capt. Ellis is a sober, reliable, and efficient officer, and his appointment will probably give general satisfaction to the West Side people. He is a present resident of the North Side.

EDEN LAKE, MINN.

EDEN LAKE, Sfearns Co., Minn., June 30, 1874. acre. There is plenty of timber and meadow land. The soil is very rich and productive. There is a saw-mill in operation; and a gristamerchant and a blacksmith. Our climate is very healthy. Ague is unknown. Fish are plenty. Small and wild fruits grow in abundance. ELIHU SWISHER.

Rescuing Drowning Persons. To the Editor of the Grand Rapids Eagle; Many of your readers may be familiar with the

plan here presented, but it will bear repetition at this season.

There is only one safe way in attempting te rescue a person from drowning, and that is to approach him from behind, grasping each arm firmly just above the elbows, buoying him up, and carefully keeping him before you. This may be done by any good swimmer who keeps his presence of mind, even where water is very deep. Let swimmers while bathing practice this method, if only for the amusement it affords, and they will soon become experts. will soon become experts.

Incorrect. It has been stated in some of the city papers that the Parrott Varnish Company, located at Bridgeport, Conn., has been destroyed by fire, and that Mr. Parrott, the head of the establishment, was dead. Both telegram were false. The agent, Mr. P. B. Hinsdale, is in Chicago, and the correction is made at his request.

Organs. Organs. If you wish a first-class organ with six stops for \$125, or with eight stops for \$180, go to Reed's Temple SUMMER RESORTS.

BAY VIEW HOUSE

This finely-located house, situated at Ferry Beach, Saco, Mc, (adjoining Old Orchard Beach), and near the new Camp-Meeting Ground, will open June 1, 1874. The house is situated near the water; rooms large and siry, en aute and single, and all command a view of the obean if the fishing, boaring, bathing, and riding. The hotel is irrefules throughout. Coaches always in attendance at the depth in Saco to take passenger of the command of the holders of the control of the passenger of the control of the contro

moderate.

J. H. MOULITON, Manager.

WASSAUMKEAG HOTBL, FORT POINT, PENOBasoto Bay, Me. Just completed; everything new; large, airy roome, in suits or single, specially designed for the comfort and convenience of families, being provided with gas, steam hoat, sait and fresh bafas, billiards, bowling, tolegraph, news stand, livery stable, etc. Open June I, at popular prices. A general livitation to the traveling public is hereby extended. All steamers between Boston, Portland, and Bangor land here.

Send for circular. Post-office address, Stockton, Ma.

D. W. RANLET, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Twelve miles from the Village of Catakill, N. Y.
Accessible by the best monatain-road in the country.
Elevation, 3:00 lest. View, extending over about 10.00
equare miles of the Valley of the Hudson, unsurpassed
by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature 18 to 20 degrees lower than that
of New York Cuy. House open June 1 to Oct. I. Board,
\$4.50 per day, or \$25 per week.
C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

ON THE SEASHORE! Watch Hill Point, R. I. (near Stonington, Ct.) The Plimpton House reopened June 15. Visit the best. Excellent surf-bathing, boating and fishing: the coolest and most breezy place on the coast; positively no mesquitees. Face from Kew York (by Stonington steamers) to Watch Hill, \$2.75. Terms made acceptable.

A. S. PLIMPTON & CO.

Catskill and Mountain House Stages and Carriages.

Visitors will please inquire for JAMES E. BEACH, Agent at Catekill Landing, who will be in attendance upon the arrival of all Trains and Bostes.

CHASA. A BEACH, Proprietor. SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO III AND III LAKE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS. DEXTER PARK.

OPENING MEETING.

THIRD DAY-July 3. NO RACES TO-DAY.

PURSES DID NOT FILL. FOURTH DAY-Saturday, July 4. GRAND GALA DAY BOYS' PONY RACE, WITH 15 ENTRIES.

lowed 5 pounds: for \$750, 7 pounds: for \$200, 10 pounds; for \$200, 14 pounds; for \$200, 14 pounds.
From'num No. 5-8700. Running—Three miles and repeat; \$600 to first. \$1600 to second, and \$100 to third.
From'num No. 5-9600. Running—Hurdle-rade—Twice sround inside track (about 20 parts loss than two miles) over eight hurdles. Weight—29 pounds, added to weight for ags. \$200 to first, \$100 to second, and \$60 to third.
Fremium No. 10-360die, bridle, and whin. Boys pony race. owners to ride. Elegant saddle and bridle to first, and spleadid whip to second.

CONDITIONS, ETC.

and splendid whip to second.

CONDITIONS, PTC.

Contests for the above running promiums will be general by the rules of the Blood-Hurse Association (Nahville, Tenn.), unless otherwise specified. Entries for the same will close on the day previous to the race, at 12 o'clock.

For all above premiums four must enter and three start. Each entry (except in stakes) must be accompanied by 10 per cent of the whole premium.

Trains leave Michigan Southern Depot at \$100 p. m., 750 a. m., 10 da. m., 130 p. m., 215 p. m., 250 p. m., 150 p. m., 1 Pool-selling at the Grand Pacific on Friday evening. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Three Farewell Performances FIFTH-AV. COMPANY.

FRIDAY, July 2, for the BENEFIT of MISS FANNY DAVENPORT, Only time of Sheridan's famous comedy in 5 acts of the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. TO MORROW, July 4, for THE MATINER, OLIVER TWIST.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, positively last performs LONDON ASSURANCE BASE BALL.

July 4th.

RED STOCKINGS of Boston, VS.

WHITE STOCKINGS of Chicago. Bny tickets for Grand Stand and single admission tick NOW READY.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS TO GILMORES Grand Promenade Concerts.

At EXPOSITION BUILDING, commencing July and continuing one week, may be obtained at follow and one liming one week, may be the same places; a. N. W. corner State and Monroe-sts; I.you & Healy's, N. W. corner State and Monroe-sts; Cobb's Library, No. 37 Monroe-sts; W. B. Keen & Gooke's, 112 and 118 State-st.; Julius Baner & Co., a. under Falmer House; Biate & Molane's, under Tremout Ger Falmer House; State & Tritonis, No. 16 LaSalle-st.; Parker & Tiltonis, No. 61 Clark-st.; No. 16 State-st.; Emerson & Stott's West Side Library, No. 20 West Molbon-st. Stott's West Side Library, No. 20 West Molbon-st. Souson Tickets, admitting lady and gentler tire six nights.

THE GREAT ADELPHI.

This Friday Evening, July 3, GALA PERFORMANCE of the Pamous Extravaganza and Pantomine.

The wonderful JACKLEY FAMILY; the four greatering and dance stars, WAYNE and LOVELY, and the REYNOLDS BROTHERS, GRORGE EDESON, BLANCHE SELWYN, star of the Howard Athensum, Boston, and all the stars.

Fourth of July—Two Immense Bills, Monday—BRNEYFT of Manager LEONARD GROVER and LAST NIGHT of the acason.

COOL AT LAST.

By means of an immense Wind-Sail we have suce n making SUCH A BREEZE in the Gallery from PARIS BY NIGHT! To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Eden Lake is situated between two lakes,
25 miles southwest from St. Cloud. Crops look

Is viewed, that Fans are now superfluous. VENTILATION PERFECT. ATMOSPHERE DELIGHTFUL.
Lectur and Guides to Peris, giving complete description. Deep bur Guides to ANEW FRATURE. by the most magnifacent Stereopticon in the West, EXPOSITION BUILDING, Lake Shore. Open from 2 to 5, and from 75 to 16. Admission, 50c. Last Days of the Wooderful Hussion of Paris!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Friday and Saturday Nights and 4th of July Matinee. Friday Evening, July 8,

Mr. JAMES O'NEIL DAVID GARRICK.

With a fine cast. To conclude with a favorite comediate the of July, Two Grand Performances. McVICKER'S THEATRE. DECIDED SUCCESS OF THE LINGARDS

In Octave Feuillet's great play La Tentation (The original title), acted in New York under the title e LED ASTRAY, Every night this week and Saturday-4th of July-Matthee

DANCING. Union Hall, 181 Clark-st.; corner Monros. Grand Soirce Saturday evening, July 4; tickets \$1. Also every Saturday evening through the season; tickets 75 cents. Music by DeClerque 4. Wedgwood's Bund. J. A. WEDGWOOD, Manager. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MISS DAVENPORT'S BENEFIT, Friday evening next, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, With the whole strength of the Fifth-av. Company in the FOURTH OF JULY.

INDEPENDENT CLUB. At Hemrich Park, July 4. Cars leave P. C. & St. Louis R. R., corner Clinton and Carroll sts., at 9 o'clock a. m., BURLINGTON HALL, A GRAND BALL,

en by GEO. ROESNER, July 4. Priends are cordially ted. Tickets, \$1.00. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Por a short season, commencing Monday, July 8, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

TONY PASTOR!

And his Brilliant Star Troupe. Always the Best! This season better than ever before!

PROPOSALS.

Proposals For Coal. Proposals are hereby invited for delivering to the Normal School Building at Englewood 225 tons of Youghinghoun or Midway cost; one-half to be delivered prior to September next, and the balance prior to January next. Scaled proposals may be sent to C. D. PLANT, ITI and ITZ East Eandolph-st., for one week from this date. The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved.

Chicago, June 24, 1874.

Committee of County Board of Education.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. \$5 Packages

OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. THE STATE LINE

SPECIAL NOTICE.—After Saturday, June 13, th Steamors of this Line will be dispatched every alternat WEDNESDAY until July 23, when regular weekly sa-ling, avery WEDNESDAY, will commence. STATE LINE.

To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c. 

AMERICAN LINE

The Only Line Carrying the United States Flag Sailing weekly between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED.

RATES GREATLY REDUCED Lower than New York Lines. Excussion Tickets at reduced rates. Drafts on Gree Britain, Ireland and the Continent, at low rates. Office, 138 LaSalis-et., S. W. cor, Madison, Chicago. J. H. MILNE. Western Agent.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF. Carrying goods and passengers at through sates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in fingland.
These steamships, but it expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfortand convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS. 

National Line of Steamships. NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands. Sailing from New York for LAVERPOOL and GUENE-TOWN overy SATURDAY. Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight. Cabin passage, \$70, \$30, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Metaum tickets at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upward. Drafts for £1 and upward. Northeast corner Cable and Randolph-sts. (coposite new Shorman House). Chilongo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday of copted. \*Sunday excepted. 1 Monday excepted. LAR rive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. 6 Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS Lieput, Fook of Lake of, and foot of Prenty accorded. These after of Clark st., continued corner of Randolph, and 10 Canal-of., corner of Madison. 

Chicago, Kansas City and Denoes Short Line, a ana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alion and Through Line, Union Dapot, West Side, acen't bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Rand-

CHICAGO, BHI WAUKEE & Sr. PAUL RAILWAY, nion Depot, corner Madison and Canai-sts. Trotal Office and Charlest., opposits Sherman House, and at Depot. (ilwaukee, Madison & Prairie du \* 8:00 a. m. \*11:00 a. m.

Chien, Mail.

Milwankee, Green Bay, Stevens Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis.
Dar Express.

Milwankee, Green Bay, Stevens Point, Pesirie du Chien, & 5:00 p, m. 7:50 p. m. Milwankee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Night Express.

7:50 p. m. 16:55 a. m. ALLINOIS CENTRAL MAILROAD. Depot foot of Lake at, and foot of Twenty-seed agice, 121 Randotph-st., near Clark.

Lease. Arrive. (a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO. BURLINGTON & UUINCY RATERAN.

Separa-Jout of Lake et. Indiamages, and Sixteenth-et.,
and Canad and Stateenth-ets. Ticket offices, No. 50 Clarket., Grand Pacin Biold, and ad depole. Legne, | Arrive. | Lower | Arrive | Ar

\*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ;Ex. Monday

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN HAILROAD, City afters, & Clarket. (Sherman-House), and 76 Cland. M., corner Madison-st | Course | C

a Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie ets.
b Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie ets.
W. H. STENNETT Gen. Pass. Agent

EDUCATIONAL. MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

Will class them.

I DWARDS PLACE: SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young mem. Stockbridge, Mass., begins its 29th year Sopt. 23, 8600 per amum. Six professors prepare 45 supuls for College, Scientific School or flusiness, Mossrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

and, ALEX, BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hofman's) English, French and
German Boarding School for Young Ladies and children,
T West Thirty-eighth-it., S. Y., reopens Sept. S. Appliaction may be made nersonally or by letter as above.

187 Washington-et. The longest engaged and most suc-cessful physician in the city in the special treatment of all Chronic, Nerrous, and Special Diseason. Diseason ps-culiar to females specifity cured. Invalida provised with private apartments, board, attendance, &c. Send 2 stamps for treation. Patients at a distance treated by mail.

English, French, and Gaman Boarding and Dar School or young ladies and little girls. Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-hird st., New York. Expenses for the next year will-orin at 9 a.m., Oct. L. when all pupils should be pres-till class the molars will report sept. In. when tempera-till class the solution of the pres-

Peekskili Military Academy opens Sept. 9, 1874.
A new Gymnasiam. 4600 per annula.
Col. CHAS: J. WRIGHT. A. M., 
Principals.
ROBERT DONALD, A. M., 
Principals. MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Fall Term of Mrs. Bryan's School commences September 1874. Batavia, N. Y., April, 1974. MADAME O. da SILVA

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. DR. A. G. OLIN

NO CURE! Dr. Kean 260 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICASO, May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of change, on all circuit or new models. DR. J. KEAN at me cally physician in the city who warrings out so on a pay. Other house, 5 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Employed to the control of the cont

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hily, delivered, Sunday excepted 25 cents per tilly, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per tildgress THE TRIBUNE COMPANY Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts... Unicago.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS. M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street. betwee

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, betwee lark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Fifth Avenu omody-Company. "School for Scandal."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Haisted street, be

ADELPHI THEATRE-Corner of Wabash avenue

EXPOSITION BUILDING-Lake shore, foot of Adam street. "Paris by Moonlight." Afternoon and evening SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 23, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, 122 Laballe-at. Regular communication this (Friday evening at 8 o'clock, for business and work. By order of the Master.

### The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, July 3, 1874.

#### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Though to-morrow (the Fourth of July) will be generally observed as a holiday, THE TRIBUNE will be shed, as usual, on Sunday. For the accomm ion of the business community, advertise for next Sunday's paper will be received to-day, though the Counting-Room will be open to-morrow as on other days.

The San Francisco Chronicle says that the rate of interest in California is going steadily down, and that, spite of the low rates at which money is offered, there are few borrowers compared with the number of lenders. Commercial paper is discounted at rates which before was charged for loans upon land security; and money on mortgage is loaned at two-thirds of the price it anded only a year ago.

Philadelphia politicians were worked up to fermenting point yesterday by the rumor that the President had made John W. Forney Postmaster-General. Honest John, the gossips say, has become tired. His lot is no longer endura-He has lain, lo! these many years, at the rich man's gates full of pres; it is now his turn to be carried by the angels to Abraham's bosom. It is hard to say. in view of this touching allegory, that there is no proof of Mr. Forney's having been tendered any appointment whatever, and there is even a shadow of doubt over the alleged reconciliation between him and Simon Cameron.

Settlement day for the half-year has come and passed without any serious failures. The failure of the Freedman's Bank, which is commented on elsewhere, probably has no particular significance outside of its immediate relations to the colored people. The bank has not been sound for years, and has not been supposed to be so since the panie. Another virtual failure is that of Hoyt. Sprague & Co. to meet their extended paper. Besides these, there are the defalcations of the Atlantic & Great Western and the Indianapolis, Blooming ton & Western Companies on their July interest coupons. No extraordinary insight is required to discern in these events the lingering effects of the panic last fall, and the fact that they are unaccompanied by new developments is a reassuring sign of the times.

'All of yesterday was occupied by the United States Court sitting at Madison in a further hearing of the application for an injunction in behalf of the Northwestern bondholders. Arguments were made by ex-Chief-Justice Dixon and Assistant Atty.-Gen. Sloane for the State, and by the Hon. E. W. Stoughton for the hondholders. Our correspondent has given a succinct and comprehensive review of the proceedings. The case seems to turn upon two points: (1) The jurisdiction of the Court ; (2) an alleged conflict between the Potter and the General Railroad law If the Court decides that it has jurisdiction, the struggle will be over the second point mentioned. Counsel for the bondholders argue that the passage of a law dates from the time when it is signed by the Governor; that the Potter law was passed before the General law; and that the section in the latter which provides for a ble and just compensation has superseded the power of making arbitrary rates which the Potter law conferred. Arguments in the ease will probably be concluded to-day.

Lemuel Mose, D. D., of the Crozier Theological Seminary, has been elected President of the Chicago University, and Dr. Burroughs has been made Chancellor. Friends of the University will be generally pleased by this disposition of affairs. Dr. Burroughs has been an able and zealous officer, and his financial administration, notwithstanding the reproaches which have be east upon it, has been approved by those who have the means of knowing the truth, and the strongest reasons for disclosing any evidence of nistration. It is, therefore, eminently fitting that Dr. Burroughs should be retained as the business head of the University. Many who approve of this recognition of his honesty and efficiency will be glad that he is not to have supreme control of the educational department. For this post it is believed Dr. Moss is better qualified. A good change has been made by the Trustees in electing to the Board of Regents men distinguished for other merits than their soundness in the Baptist faith. Such se as David Swing and H. N. Powers cannot be associated with the University except for its good. A little more of such leaven imparted ominational lump which now controls the University would give it a position that it

esterday, with a fair aggregate of transactions, nostly speculative. Mess pork was active and 25 230e per brl higher, closing at \$18.00 cash, and \$18.25 seller August. Lard was in good demand and 12140 per 100 hs higher, closing at \$11.25 each, and \$11.37% seller August. Meats were quiet and shade firmer, at 6%@6%e for shoulders. \$8.95 per 100 the for short ribs, 91/c for short clear, and 101/@11c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were moderately active and a shad easier, at 94c per gallon. Lake freights were less active and steady at 4e for corn to Buffelo Flour was dull. Wheat was rather quiet and a shade easier, closing at \$1.15% cash, \$1.10% miler Amount, and \$1.198/ for No. 2 Min

82c. Barley was inactive and nominally firmer at 88@90c seller September. Hogs were 10c lower, closing geady at \$5.25@6.00, Cattle were dull and heavy, with light sales at \$2.00@ 6.40. Sheep were inactive.

The question of the eligibility of women to positions on the Boston School Board has got into a curious muddle. The Supreme Court, in regard to the petition of Lucia M. Peabody for a mus to compel the School Committee to restore her to her place on that Board, decided that the School Committee is analogous to legislative bodies and city councils in respect to having full power to decide upon the qualification, election, and return of members, and that this prerogative was absolutely unlimited. The friends of Miss Peabody in this emergency applied to the Legislature, and it passed an act declaring women eligible to serve on School Committees. This, however, does not help the case any, as the Committee can still declare her neligible, and the Supreme Court must decide again, if appealed to .. that it has no jurisdiction n the premises. It would seem, therefore, that the School Committee of Boston is an absolute ower within itself, so hedged in and guarded that its acts cannot be equestioned or contra-vened either by the Legislature or the Sucrema Court. Its only master is the people, and they will undoubtedly dispose of the case very effectually when they get at it, by electing that all the present members shall vacate their seats, and choosing a Board which will carry out their

So much has been said and written of the rail

oad war in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, that the Minnesota law has been almost forgotten Amends for past neglect are made in the dispatches this morning. The Commissioners in Minnesota have prepared a table of reasonable maximum rates, by which a redu tion is made in passenger fares of 1/2 to 114 cents per mile. The managers of the St. Paul, & Pacific Company have published their intentions in case the new law is enforced against them. They say that it will be impossible for the Company to run trains of good cars cheaper than before, and they will there fore be obliged to give such accommodations t passengers as can be afforded. This is a new step in the railroad interest, and one that shows pretty clearly how disadvantageous it may be particular instances to press the law upon the companies. The Sioux City & Paul Road runs through the grass hopper region. It has done much to alleviate the distress of the people along its line, and has secured the confidence and gratitude of many of hem. It is probably true that the road could not pay expenses at the rates established by the Railroad Commission. The facts, if they are correctly given, do not warrant any prosecutions against this Company in the pretended interest of the people.

Recorder Hackett has improved an opportunity resented by the disagreement of a jury in the trial of Martin Gill to express his opinion of the revised laws pertaining to murder, which have recently been enacted in New York. The Recorder believes that under the new code "hanging is played out;" and for this reason he accepted the plea of the prisoner, who confessed to murder in the second degree, and sentenced him to imprisonment for life at hard labor. So the prisoner gained nothing by appealing to the magnanimity of the Court. Whatver may be the opinion of Recorder Hackett's tion, in presuming to criticise the laws which it is his duty simply to administer, much interest will attach to the subject that has been suggested for consideration. The express purpose of providing adequate punishments of murder committed without deliberation or premeditation; the Recorder finds that the revision has practically abrogated capital punishment. This is not so certain. Some murders are so clearly deliberate that an intelligent jury can have no room for a dispute about the verdict. The fault is more with the manner of choosing juries than with the law. At any rate the new law is a great improvement over the old one, under which murder in the second degree was unknown, and the jury was forced to choose between an excessive and an inadequate punishment.

It has been suspected for some time past that the Freedman's Savings Bank, which has its headquarters at Washington and branches all over the Union, is a rotten concern : and the developments of yesterday preclude further doubt as to the justice of this suspicion. The bank has suspended payment. Reports have been received from many of the branches, and, so far as heard from, there will be no attempt to continue business at any of them. Action has been taken simultaneously, and in accordance with the preconcerted programme of the Directors in Washington. Time will probably show that here has been a mixture of rascality and blundering honesty in the government of this vast nstitution, and that the result has been an enormous fraud on the freed people. To say that such a disclosure is sad and shocking is a mild use of language. The very best of the colored men and women, those who have been industrious and thrifty, will see their little hoards swept away into the pockets of gamblers and speculators; and i will be no wonder if they conclude that honesty does not pay after all, especially when brilliant and successful political careers are followed by negro adventurers in the South who pretend to no virtue and confess to no shame. Our New York dispatch asserts that the bank authorities in that city will resist any attempt to throw it into bankruptcy, except on the petition of one-fourth the creditors in all the thirty-four branches. This position is perhaps not worth considering in its legal aspect but it may serve to place in a strong light the spirit in which the affairs of the Freedman's Bank have been and are being conducted.

In addition to all its other enterprises, Sar Francisco has now gone into the sardine business. A very large packing-house has been erected, and, as the fish are abundant all along the Pacific coast from April to August, it is an ticipated that a very large business will be done Having the sardines and the means for curing them, the proprietors of the establishment nor propose to get their olive-oil from Mexico. There seems to be no reason, therefore, why this pleasant little table luxury should not be brought within the reach of all. Several thousand cans have been packed, but none have yet been placed on the market, as it is necessary that they should stand some time before the are marketable. As to their quality, the Chroniol

ing at 59% c cash, 59% seller the month, and 55% 550 seller August. Oats were in fair demand and firmer, closing at 42% c cash, and 40% c seller the month. Rye inactive and nominal at already received applications for agencies in the East-ern cities for the sale of his sardines, and no doubt from the very first he will find a ready market for all he can produce.

> THE RATIONAY LITIGATION AT MADISON The case now on trial before the United States District Court in Wisconsin, involving the constitutionality of the Railroad law passed by the late Legislature of that State, is one in which certain creditors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad ask the intervention of the Court to protect them from irreparable loss. The bill filed makes an exhibit of the financial affairs and condition of the Company. The facts alleged are:

1. That the Railroad Company, under the authority of law, had fixed rates of toll for the transportation of persons and property which were deemed just and reasonable, which rates were made in good faith; and that since May, 1867, a gradual reduction of such rates of toll has been made, amounting to 20 per cent reduction on passenger rates and 32 per cent on freight rates.

2. That the revenues of the Company from all sources under the rates of toll fixed by it have never been sufficient to pay the necessary expense of maintaining the road and its equipmen in a proper state of repair and efficiency, and to pay the interest upon the bonds given for money actually invested in the construction, and pay a dividend upon money actually invested in the capital stock to an extent equal to the lawful rates of interest in Wisconsin.

3. That the average amount of the dividends paid by said Company since June, 1864, either in money or stock, was the rate of 6 67-100 per cent on its preferred stock, which stock amounts to \$21,484,113, and the rate of 3 75-100 per cent on the common stock, amounting to \$14.993.060. That no dividend at all either in money or stock has been made moon its common stock since December 1872 wher the dividend was 3% per cent, and that no div idend has been made on the preferred stock since June, 1873, when the dividend was 31/4 per

4. That the total cost of the railroads of this Company is \$65,090 805. The total earnings for the year 1873 were \$13.816.464. Of these earn ings, at least 70 per cent are required to pay the operating expenses of the railways, leaving the sum of \$4,144,938 applicable to other purposes. The total debt of the Compan \$29,641,500. The cost of the road over and above the amount of the debt is \$35,449,300. The total cost of the whole system of railroads owned by the Chicago & Northwestern Company is stated at \$81,356,833. The total earnings of all the roads operated by the Northwestern for the year 1873 were \$14,955,023. Deducting 70 per cent for operating expenses leaves the sum of \$4,486,510 applicable to the payment of rents upon leased roads, interest on debt, and dividends to stockholders. The amount of interest paid during the year 1873 upon the bonds of the Company was \$3,004,782. of which \$1,335,635 was paid in gold. The sum left for paying dividends to stockholders, and for repairing the road and completing the equipment, and paying rents, was \$1,481,728. The amount actually paid for rents during 1873 was \$928,423, leaving but \$553,305 applicable to dividends.

Upon these facts Mr. Cook, in his argument before the Court on Wednesday, claimed that it was evident that the revenues of the Company did not amount to a sum sufficient to pay any thing like lawful interest upon the sums of money actually invested by the stockholders It was claimed, and for the purposes of the case cent, which reduction would, of course, be taken from the net earnings of the Company. The resuit produced might be thus stated :

Net earnings under the law..... \$ 747,752 The debt of the Company is \$44,303,500, and the annual interest thereon is \$3,004,783. The law of Wisconsin would leave only \$747,752 of the earnings of the Company with which to pay that interest, and nothing for dividends. Upon this exhibit of the actual condition of the Company, its earnings, operating expenses, and the effect of the law upon its revenues, the question before the Court was a plain and direct one. The Chicago & Northwestern Railre d Company was incorporated under several acts of the Legislature with various powers; it had borrowed large sums of money for the construction and equipment of its roads; these sums of money had been loaned to the Company under the laws of the State; these laws secured to the Company the right so to operate its roads as to derive a revenue therefrom sufficient to pay the interest apon the money thus borrowed, and provide a easonable sinking fund for the payment thereof. Under these circumstances, the question before he Court was this : Had the Legislature of Wisconsin the constitutional right to pass an act which would make it impossible for the Railway Company to pay the interest upon its debts, or

to pay any dividends whatever to its stock-This is unquestionably a strong presentation of the case. The statement of the debt, stock. earnings, operating expenses, and other expenditures of the Company, are given in detail, and duly affirmed, from the books of the Company, After paying the interest on its debt and the rental for its leased roads, the Company, in 1873, had but about half a million dollars from which to pay the dividends and complete the construction and equipment of its roads. The law of the Legislature is calculated to reduce this revenue nearly four millions of dollars. leaving the Company without the means to pay the interest on the very debts it was authorized by the Legislature of that State to contract, thereby destroying the credit of the Company, and rendering its property useless and valueles for the purposes for which it was designed Does the legislative power of the State extend thus far? This is the legal question presented to the Court by this case.

One of the chizens of Milwaukee, John Mc-Greavy, was arrested the other day for being a vagrant and a nuisance. He has not washed his face or hands for six months: his finger-nails are half an inch long, and his hair reaches to his waist. His diet for a long time has been dead animals, which he picks up in the alleys and boils nto porridge, and live vermin of all sorts. When questioned as to his diet, he said he lived upon this sort of stuff because fresh meat was

ding reproaches at the Chicago River!

WHAT HAS BEEN PAID FOR THE ERIE

CANAL. The authorities of the Dominion of Canada have offered to enlarge their canals so that the largest-sized lake steamers can pass from Chicago to Montreal without breaking cargo, saving a week's time as compared with the Erie Canal route and at least 25 per cent in the cost. The Canadian Government offers the free use of these canals to the United States as part of a system of reciprocal trade. The New York politicians who job the canals of that State oppose any such reciprocal trade with Canada, because, they say, it will divert business from the Erie Canal.

The Erie Canal has ceased to be adequate to the business offered to it, and the people of New York neglect to enlarge it. They want to sell the canal to the United States. The American people have paid for that canal more than once already. New York has not only been refunded all that was ever expended on it, but the American people have been taxed to pay for it more than double its cost. It'should be understood that the New York canals have been the great means of political corruption in that State for many years. The expenditures on that canal have been on a scale like those of Boss Shepherd in Washington. But, despite all this, up to the lose of 1865, the Erie Canal had cost for contruction, maintenance, repairs, and enlargement, interest on borrowed money, etc., \$142,-00,000. Up to the same date, the revenues ollected amounted to \$183,000,000. This showed clear excess of revenue to the State over cost of \$41,000,000. Since 1865, there has been an nnual surplus of revenue over cost of repairs, etc., of \$1,250,000, which, computed to the close of 1873, and added to the surplus existing at the close of 1865, would make an aggregate surplus of \$51,600,000. In addition to this since 1846. there was annually taken the sum of \$550,000 from the canal revenue to pay on the State debt. There were some years when this tax was mitted, but, estimating it as collected for wenty years, we have \$11,000,000 more to add to the tax of the trade on that canal. If we add to this \$62,000,000 of cash surplus received by the State of New York over and above its expenditure on the canal, some \$25,000,000 stolen or given away to political pensioners and charged to "repairs," we have an aggregate of nearly \$90,000,000 revenue collected from the people on their freights both ways. With this 890,000,000 of tolls collected mainly from the people of the West, it ill becomes the people of New York to growl against the proposed Reciprocity Treaty with Canada on the ground that it oposes to open a new route for Western products via the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain

CUSTER'S EXPEDITION.

We indulge in no sickly sentimentality with egard to the Indians. When they rob and murer, as they often do, they should be severel punished, and when peaceable they should be protected in all their rights. From the first, we have had our misgivings as to Gen. Custer's proposed expedition to the Black Hills, and our St Paul correspondent of yesterday morning, quot ing from the treaty made with the Sionx by Gen Sherman and others, in 1868, seems to demon strate that such an expedition would be a direct violation of the plain provisions of that treaty.

But, aside from the rights and wrongs of th ease, there are good reasons to fear the most disastrous results to the expedition itself. Although it is armed and equipped in the bes possible manner, it is too small to resist the power of the entire Sioux nation. Its effective force we have seen stated at considerably less than 1,000 men. Yesterday it was put down at ten companies of the Seventh Cavalry. They would not be controverted, that the rates fixed are seldom full, and, if they were, the force is by the Legislature of Wisconsin by the act of still too weak to penetrate into the fastnesses of the Sionx. Five thousand of these savages are already reported to be massed, and probably nearly. if not quite, double that number of warriors will attack the expedition with all the arts and sayagery known to their mode of warfare. The possible destruction of the expedition itself in sufficiently horrible to contemplate, but it would be the least of the calamities sure to fall on the frontier settlements. An indiscriminate massacre of men, women, and children for hundreds of miles along the borders would add a bloody chapter to our Indian history. Hence the War Department assumes a grave responsibility in ordering this expedition to the Black Hills. It may be successful, but there is certainly room for great anxiety in regard to it.

> THE PHYSICS OF THE PRIZE-RING. The interview between a reporter of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and Taylor, the prizefighter, which was printed in our last issue, is calculated to arouse some admiration for a bruiser from a physical, if not intellectual and moral, standpoint. It is difficult to conceive of a man who will put on two pairs of heavy woolen socks, two pairs of drawers, four undershirts, four pairs of pants, a heavy woolen overshirt an undercost an over coat, a comforter, a sweat-cap, and a pair of shoes weighing two pounds each, and, thus accontered, walk four miles in sand two feet deep with the thermometer in the nineties, without having somewhat of an admiration for him When, in addition to this, the same individual rises on the following morning at 4 o'clock, is rubbed down with whisky and lemon-juice goes out before breakfast on the sand road and takes an eight-mile, walk, puts on the assortment of clothing mentioned above to take sweat, devotes the rest or the day to beating a sand-bag, rowing a boat, swinging clubs, and thumping the walls of his room and goes to bed at 8 o'clock, and does all this without once swearing or expressing a desire to kill his trainer, then this admiration must change to hero-worship. All this pluck, perseverance, endurance, and physical capabilities are exer cised simply to get a few dollars in his pocket, with the prospects of a broken nose, a dislocated jaw, two blackened eyes, a swelled head, and a miscellaneous assortment of cracked bones, as

friend.

Leaving out the motive which induces the bruiser to submit to this sort of physical discomfort, there is a result achieved which is worth some consideration. The bruiser goes to the trainer as an old hat is sent to the hatter or an old carpet to the renovator. Nine times out of ten he is out of condition, enervated by dissipations, bloated up with whisky, and a general physical wreck. By the time, however, that he gets through with his trainer he comes out a new man. He loses all his superfluous flesh. His muscles are firm and hard. His digestion is perfect. His lungs are unwholesome. And yet, with such a filthy old as tough as a blacksmith's bellows. His nerves

has been through the same process, and gets a

ened. His whole frame is supple, springy, and elastic. He is the perfect picture of physical health, strength, and beauty. Now this result s what two-thirds of mankind are seeking Doctors of all schools have this purpose in view namely, the repairing and renovating of wor and dilapidated human bodies. Drug stores are multiplying rapidly. Mineral springs, bloodpurifiers, and curative pills are advertised every where. Crowds of people flock to the watering places every summer, and other crowds flock t Europe, with this one object in view, to repair the ruins of time and reckless living or over working. And yet, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, all these means fail. Doctors find themselves at their wits' end to build up the patients who come to them. Watering-places are a snare and delusion. Every one knows the fallacy of drugs and patent medicines. Men travel the world over in search of their health, but it is only a will-o'-the-wisp. But here is a bruiser who, without drugs or doctors, without mineral springs or travel, transforms his whole physical man ip an incredibly short space of time. The process never fails. The trainer of prize-fighters knows more than the doctor. His patient eats mutton and beef without seasoning of any sort, tea without sugar, and dry toast. He makes him get up early in the morning and go to bed early at night. He gives him plenty of physical exercise. He has no pharmacopeia to go to, no prescriptions to write. He uses nothing but nature's medicines, and he uses them with unerring accuracy. If the bruiser has a weak spot, he strengthens it He goes over his man as a tuner goes over piano, and brings every note into perfect tune. If he has not flesh enough, he puts more on him. If he has too much, he takes some off, and he performs this operation with such accuracy that he will take off the same amount every day, and, upon the day of a fight, will present his man weighing within an ounce of a specified number of pounds. One of the bruisers whom our reporter saw, weighed four weeks ago 168 pounds; on the day of the inter view he weighed 138. The other bruiser weighed the same amount four weeks ago; when our reporter saw him he weighed 135. The reductions had been made gradually, but with diurnal exactness. Now what is good for a bruiser is good for those who are not bruisers, if they have the courage and persistence to follow the regimen, which, of course, can be regulated to suit each case. Here is a chance for the over-worked to be made good as new at very cheap rate. The clergymen need no more to go to Europe after their health. Fat men need no longer to be fat. Lean men have som opes of clothing their ribs more comfortably They have only to pitch physic to the dogs and take the bruisers' remedies modified to suit their

MORE LOTTERY-GAMBLING

We called attention a few days since to a \$20. 00,000 lottery proposed to be forsted on the public by certain parties in New York, for the erection of an Exposition Building, wherein the projectors propose to secure the repayment of the principal to the bondholders, and to distribute prizes by a public drawing in lieu of interest. As the bonds have forty years to run, of course the interest will amount to three or four time the principal. The bankers who are employed to work up the scheme, and the capitalists and emi nent citizens whose names are employed to give it respectability, assure the public that this is a vastly different thing from a lottery. They would give no countenance to a gambling enterprisenone whatever: therefore this cannot be classed with the immoral schemes of the day by which the pockets of the ignorant and unwary are so often plundered!

And now comes the "Musical Jub Grand Concert," to be held at Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 15 and 16, 1874. This swindle, for we hold ing is honest or not, is put forth under the patronage of J. K. Graves, President of the C., D. & M. R. R.; H. K. Love, President of the People's Savings Bank ; and W. M. Stewart, who are named as "Trustees." Exactly how far these gentlemen are responsible for the proposed distribution of prizes does not appear; but, if they allow their names to be published as Trusteen without protest, they will inevitably be set down as participes criminis. Mr. Graves is a man of wide and good repute. Mr. Love is Clerk of the United States District Court, and brother of the Judge Love whose name was unpleasantly connected with a proposed lottery at Des Moines last winter. We take leave to advise these gentlemen that in this censorious age the public are apt to judge of individuals by the acts in which they are engaged, rather than to judge of the acts by the individuals engaged in them, and that this Dubuque Grand Concert is evidently a grand gam-

bling operation, and an indictable offense. The Dubuque scheme is very like other giftconcert swindles. It proposes to sell 60,000 or 70,000 tickets at \$3 each, and to give to the holder of each ticket a prize or present, which may be a sheet of music, a bottle of per fumery, a chromo, a gold-plated watchchain, a lot in Dubuque, or a farm valued in the advertisement at \$22,000. Nothing is said in the advertisement about the mode of determining which ticket-holder shall be impovershed with the \$22,000 farm, and which one shall be enriched with a sheet of music. Everything is left in a delightful state of uncertainty, but, by way of restoring confidence, purchasers are requested to "remit direct to the bank." What bank is not stated. The remittances will probably be large, and the distribution of sheet-music sufficient to drive many households distracted.

It is the plain duty of the Prosecuting Attorney of any county in Illinois or Iowa, where these tickets are advertised or sold, to have the agents indicted and punished. This is the only way to strip off the glamour of respectability which it is sought to throw around this specie of gambling, and which alone keeps it alive.

The old saying that Nature cannot be in proved upon seems likely to be proved untrue It takes Nature a great many centuries to drain ouvenirs of affection from another bruiser, who he water out of peat and bake it into coal, but the New York World contains the account of collection of the same kind of souvenirs from his the invention of a machine by which peat is turned into cannel coal in half an hour. Some of its products have recently been examined by hemists, who have passed such a favorable opinion upon it that the managers of three New York railroads have already offered to take it at the rate of 50,000 tons per year at \$5 a ton. The World says :

World says:

A fragment of the new peat fuel is a jet black cylinder, not easily cut with a knife, hard enough to take a polish, showing a clearly defined cleavage, weighing 75 pounds to the cubic foot, and containing less than 5 per cent of water. The best Irish peet charooal has 20 per cent more heating power than the best Newcastle coal, and 100 per cent more than German coal; and it is the opinion of experts that the new fuel, from its weight and the preservation of the volatile compounds in peat, will be of equal value, inflammable gases playing an important part in the reduction of refractory ores.

If the reports concerning the successful workunwholesome. And yet, with such a filthy old as tough as a blacksmith's bellows. His nerves ings of this machine and the excellence of its epicure as this among them, there are some are tron ourds. His bleared eyes are bright products be true, it is destined to greate a revofution in the use of fuel, not only for locomo tives but also for illuminating gas, inasmuch as peat is one of the most widely-extended of modern deposits, and the manufacture of the new its supply at a large profit at \$5 per ton

It is stated that a gentleman of literary taste and culture has undertaken to make a catalogue of all the books relating to the Devil, and that cribner, Welford & Armstrong have it in press. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says of it:
"It will be a calalogue raisonee, giving, besides
the titles of books, brief summaries of their
characteristics and scope; will be arranged
chronologically; and include both the grave and humorous aspects of the theme in history, philosophy, and theology. The catalogue is dustry and knowledge, with an ecdotal and historical annotations. A few copies will be handsome ly printed on large paper, with a frontispiece representing his Satanic Majesty at twelve diferent historic periods." Such a work may be a very pleasant comparison for a tour into the orthern latitudes or on a voyage of Arctic discovery, but its announcement during the present heated term, and its threatened publication during dog-days, is an outrage which should be greeted with the hottest indignation of the

The curious manner in which the superstition witchcraft still lingers in the human mind is shown by the case of a farmer named Barbier living at Connors' Creek, Mich., who has led a terrible life during the past five years, having been bewitched, as he asserts, by an old woman who once called at his house to beg. He regarded her as an impostor, and addressed her in lan-guage which brought down her curses upon him. ce that time he has been afflicted at regular ntervals with fits of screaming and sho The last one commenced two weeks ago, and he made no pause until he was unable t mouth for weakness. This clear case of insanity and are making efforts to find the old woman in

Bergh, the friend of the animals, having succeeded in mitigating the cruelties practiced upon friendless dogs, has now got after the swill-milk dealers in New York. He has commenced opera-tions by informing the people of that city of the nature of the horrible stuff they are drinking, and its effects upon the health, particularly of hildren. The owners of the tortured brutes confined in the filthy stables, who never see the sunlight or green fields, but are fed exclusively apon hot distillery-slops, are defying Mr. Bergh o interfere with them. Mr. Bergh, however loes not intimidate well, and is determined to oot out the whole brutal and filthy by The Rev. Dr. Moffat, father-in-law of Dr.

avingstone, delivered a lecture in the Brixton ndependent Chapel, England, June 7, on the life of the distinguished traveler. He called attention to the fact that the great explorer was escended from a Highland clan, that he was ond of a high class of literature, never read novels, and never went to a theatre. All his life through, Livingstone had been confiding were a great source of strength. Oh June 25, Eugland had 5,964,549 cattle, an

above the average between the years 1869 and 1,500,000 over 1872. There were imported from Ireland 684,618 cattle and 364,371 swine; from breign countries 198,968 cattle, 849,278 sheep, and 79,923 swine. Germany, Holland, and France are the chief places from which exportations

Prof. Swing is announced to preach at McCor mick's Hall, on North Clark street, next Sunday morning. It will be the first of a proposed series of Sunday addresses by this en vine in an auditorium large enough to accommo

NOTES AND OPINION.

We can see no way out of it for Bee Nashville Banner.

The President is among the mountains of

It is the critical verdict of the Boston Post as an expert in Democracy, that the resolutions of the Vermont Democrats "treat the main is sues of the day in a brief but generally appropriate manner." In these resolutions, the Ver priate manner." In these resolutions, the mont Democrats renew their devotion to arty, express a decided preference for nt license as against prohibition, and hail with the prospect of an early completion of the thumwaya Canal." It is satisfactory to be at

Cu thukwara Canal." It is satisfactory to be at last informed by unquestionable authority what the main issue of the day, from a Democratic point of vice, really are.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

—We lead, on unimpeachable authority, that the Hon. George F. Hoar has decided not to be a candidate next fall for any office, either the Governorship or the representation of this districtin Congress. It is known that Mr. Hoar desired, two years ago, to return to the practice of his profession, and yielded much against his wishes to the solicitation of his friends. This year, he sees no call for the further sacrifice of his private interests, and has determined after considerable reflection, to reture from public life. We could wish that he might reconsider his purpose, but we are convinced that he will not, unless some emergency not in the least anticipated We could wish that he will not, un-less some emergency not in the least anticipated should arise. Mr. Hoar may, however, still be called a young man, so far as his mental and

called a young man, so far as his mental and bodily vigor is concerned, and it is impossible, in the natural course of events, that he should not again be called into prominence.—Warcester (Mass.) Gazette.

—A writer in the Boston Globe, who signs himself Stillman B. Allen, makes the extraordinary suggestion that the Federal Constitution be so amended that no President should ever be re-elected,—the term could be increased to six re-elected,—the term could be increased to six years or remain at four,—and that, at the expiration of his term, the retiring President should become a member of the Senate for life, subject to impeachment, of course, like all other officers. As he would represent no particular State, his title might, the writer says, be Presidential Senator, and his compensation, rights, and powers like that of all other members of that body. Let it be known, he continues, that Presidents cannot be re-elected; but, after their retirement, must represent the whole country in the Senate.

ers like that of all other members of that body. Let it be known, he continues, that Presidents cannot be re-elected; but, after their retirement, must represent the whole country in the Seaate for life, and no more James K. Polks and Franklin Pierces will be nominated. Another and bigher motive than mere availability will animate the conventions of all political parties, and greater care be taken in the selection of candidates. A deeper responsibility will rest upon the new Executive, and from the day of his election all his hopes, and efforts, and life, will be devoted to the good of his country.

—The Hon. Henry L. Dawes' letter declining a nomination for re-election to Congress is addressed to the electors of the Eleventh District of Massachusetts, and reads:

I take the earliest opportunity after reaching home to announce to you a purpose, long entertained, of decining a renomination as your Representative in Congress. I cannot thus sever this relation, which has existed between is for eighteen years, without an endeavor to express my deep gratitude for the confidence you have reposed in me during all that period, never so strongly manifested as at and since the last election. Sabordinating all other considerations to the chilipations I have been under to defend the faith and promote the interests of my constituents. I nevertheless look back upon many shortcomings with mortification and regret. I return, however, to you the commission with which you intrusted me unconscious that I leave any stain on the record which I have made upon pit. It will hereafter be my first duty and highest pleasure to give to my successor that same carnest support in the maintenance of your political principles and material prosperity which has been at all times so generously extended to me. With pride that I have been so long your Representative, and grateful that I can retire with your good opinion, I am your feliow-citizen, Pritayerich, June 24, 1874.

INDIANA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION. INDIANA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Fribune.

INDIASAPOLIS, Ind., July 2.—The Indiana
State Dental Association are holding their
sixteenth annual session here to-day. They
elected as officers for the ensuing year Dr. Clayton, of Shelbyville, President; Dr. Ellis, of Newcasde, First Vice-President; Dr. Snyder, of
Fort Wayne, Secretary; and S. N. Goode, of
Indianapolis, Treasurer. An appropriation was
made to contest the suits now pending at Detroit with the Goodyear Vulcanite Rubber Compapolis, gave some interes

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK

uspension of the Branches in Was ington, New York, and Memphia.
The Institution Believed to be at the Verge of Bankruptcy.

Special Dispatch to The Cheago Tribuns.
New York, July 2.—The New York branch of

the Freedman's Savings Bank has suspended payments. Several applications were made to day for a canceling of accounts, but none was heeded. No application has yet been made for the several several application has yet been made for the several sev heeded. No application has yet been made in the appointment of a Receiver. The attorns for the bank has put in a notice of appearance to a suit of Arabella Mapping, and hence is a titled to six days' time. The time will spin next Monday. Mrs. Mapping had for some und deposits with the Company amounting the \$681.75. April 28 she told the officers of the bank she wished to draw her money in simple days. She applied for it on Tuesday, and was told that it was impossible for the bank to pay it. Suit was immediately begun for its recovery. Counsel for plaintiff say that mean while the suit will go on, and the officers of the bank, by allowing themselves to be sned on a fust and the suit will go on, and the officers of the bank, by allowing themselves to be sned on a fust and the suit will go on. while the snit will go on, and the officers of the bank, by allowing themselves to be sued on a just and equitable claim, have voluntarily put themselves into bankruptey, but the Cashier of this branch says that ordinary bankruptey practice does not affect the institution. It requires, he says, an application of one-half of the credit-ors of the bank, which is composed of thirty-four branches, in nearly as many States, to fore it into bankruptey. There is pretty good anthority for saying that the, whole institution is on the verge of bankruptey. In the New York branch there are not enough funds to pay 5 per cent on the deposits. The officers assert that though the bank's condition is bad there is money enough in the hands of the National Board of Trustees at Washington to relieve the vanous branches in their difficulty.

IN WASHINGTON.

branches in their difficulty.

IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Large numbers of depositors, principally colored, men, were at the Freedman's Bank to-day to draw their funds, but without success, the uniform answer being that the institution had gone into liquidation, and the Actuary had been instructed to pay of no more money. It was intended by the Trauses to keep the proceedings as to the winding-up of the bark and its branches private until the Serietary of the Treasury had approved of person designated by them to act as Commissioners, which has not yet been done.

IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS. July 2.—The suspension of the Freedman's Savings Bank here causes some excitement among the colored people, though in business has been small since the panic last fall.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Gov. Davis Calls for Subscriptions in Aid of the Sufferers in the Deras-tated Districts—Few Grasshoppers in

Fow as.

Sr. Paul, Minn., June 2.—Gov. Davis to-day issued a circular to the Granges of the State, in which he says: "I am compelled to sak the co-operation of each Grange of your powerful organization in relieving the destitution of our fellow-citizens in the southwestern counties. That region has been traversed by trustworthy men, and they report unanimously a destitution which has no parallel in our history as a State. The time for silence as to this condition of affairs has passed by, and the time for promot and liberal action by all who are willing to do as they would be done by has arrived. That counties of Martin, Murray, Jackson, Cotton-wood, portions of Noble and Watonwan, and possibly to some extent other counties, have been swept by the grasshoppers of all crops as completely as if by fire. Women and children as suffering for food, the implements and stock of the settlers are under mortgages given to the settlers. the settlers are under mortgages given the settlers are under mortgages given it dide over the privations of last year. I have told the people that their fellow-citizens, whom a kind Providence has blessed with abundance, will stand by them in this their dire axtremity. Contributions in money are most desirable; provisions and clothing acarciety less so. Send contributions to Gen. H. H. Sibley, St. Paul, Minu." Although the General Provisions and the contributions to the contributions to the contributions are the standard of the contributions and the contributions are the standard of the contributions are th

Gen. H. H. Sibley, St. Paul, Minu." Although the Governor has not asked for assistance from outside the State, contributions of the benerolent addressed as above will be gratefully received, and will be sure to aid in reliaving the distress of the people suffering for food from no fault of their own.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 2.—The reports, by delegates to the Republican Convention yesterday, from the grasshopper Counties of Lyon, O'Brien, Oscoola, and Shout are most encouraging. There are some parts of Dickinson, Pale Alto, and Emmet Counties that have suffered, but, it is hoosed, not extensively. Kossult County has suffered much, as Lave certain parts of Humbolds.

TEMPERANCE. The Crusade in Missourl.

Sr. Louis, July 2.—Another special for tomorrow's Republican from Cartinage, Mo., in reference to the crusade trouble, says;
Last Monday was an intensely exciting day here. All were anticipating trouble when the crusaders should come out in the evening. The feeling ran so high that the Mayor convened the Council in special session at 9 a.m., and call for the advice of some twenty or thirly leading citizens on the situation, most of whom counseled the passage of an ordinance prohibiting crusading in front of any one's premises who objected to it. The Council adjourned without doing so. The crusaders and their backers came out at 7 o'clock and started for Mr. S. B. Griswold's store, followed by a rapidly increasing crowd of men, women, and children, and, for a minute, a riot seemed inevitable, but as they reached his store, the Marshal asked Griswold if he was willing for them to pray and sing in front of his place, and, on receiving a very decided "No" for an answer, the Marshal ordered them to move on, and they reluctably yet unresistingly, did so, and the crowd breathed freer. There were many determined, well-armed men of both parties, and a deadly riot was for the timebeing prevented. Yesterday the City Fathers convened again it special session, warned by the events of the evening before, and passed an ordinance prohibiting them from coming in front of any place without permission from the occupants thereof, nearer than ten feet from the outer edge of the sidewalk. To-night they marched into the street opposite Mr. Griswold's store, and 100 feet from tt, and sang-and prayed as under the decrease of the sidewalk. To-night they marched into the street opposite Mr. Griswold's store, and 100 feet from tt, and sang-and prayed as under the tent of them, but they were not molested, and they Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. Louis, July 2.—Another special for ow's Republican from Carthage, Mo.

ordinance distance from the sidewalk. NEW YORK.

A Prominent Mercantile Firm Falls
to Meet Its Extended Paper—Carpenter and the Gag-Law—The Beecher
Tilton Affair.

New York, July 2.—The extended paper of
Hoyt, Sprague & Co., was not met yesterday.

Carpenter has published another ister in relation to the so-called "Gag-law," this
time in reply to a newspaper criticism of his
former letter. He says to the New York editor:
"In order to come within the scope of the operation of the eleventh section two things must
concur. First, you must be engaged in
doing business in the District out
of which the cause of action arises, and, seondly, you must have an agent here in respect
of that business. Neither of these conditions
exists in your case. You are not publishing a
paper here, nor have you any agent in respect of
the publication of a paper here."

THEOM.

Theodore Tilton and ex-Dist.-Atty. Samuel B.
Morris, of Brooklyn, had a conversation, which
lasted nearly two hours, in Dist.-Atty. Winslows
private office yesterday. It is not known if the
great scandal was under discussion.

Reappointed.

Mayor Havenver has reappointed Polles

great scandal was under discussion.

Mayor Havemever has reappointed Pollee
Commissioners Charlick and Gardiner, who had
been convicted of malfeasance in office, and
whose positions had been declared vacant by
Gov. Dix. Havemeyer, on being quastioned, said he had taken the step after
mature deliberation, and in pursuance of
law, as he understands it. John Kelly,
of Tammany, on being interviewed, sisted
he had no intimation of the reappointment of
the Commissioners, but in case it was so immeof Tammany, on being interviews, the had no intimation of the reappointment of the Commissioners, but in case it was so ismainfact steps would be taken to prevent the Commissioners from performing the duties of the office. He also said that Tammany Hall would be the control of the commissioners of the way that the commissioners is the said that Tammany Hall would be the control of the control once. He also said that Tammany Hall leave nothing undone to have Mayor Have removed from his position, and that a d-tion would be sent to Albany at once it upon Gov. Dix and invoke his action is

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. YORK, July 2.—Arrived, steamship Hol THE RAILR

The Northwestern ers' Suit in the States Con

Arguments of Judge

Denial of the Jun the Cour

Sloane, and E. W.

Question of Conflict Bet and General Railr

Instructions to As Rock Island Road

Extent of the Reduction New Tar The Union Pacific Re

Second-Class THE WISCONSI

CONTINUATION OF THE ARGUI Special Despatch to The C Court this morning, the less put in strong force, and Go Railway Commissioners were, listeners. A better day for a sould not have been desired. considered his determina

further on behalf of the his argument at the tended the power of the railway corporations was good, with more fluency the day, that the question before a judicial one, but was pur was expected that the por tion of the Court would have defense at the opening of the WAS THE LAW RES

After reviewing at length the Cook and Judge Lawrence, Ju to the claim preferred by the the general railroad law agai being passed subsequent to t conflicting with it, therefore He showed that the Legisla he aboven that the publication of suspended until April 28, we law was published afarch 12, a pressly provided it should in published, the Potter law bec With this statement first appeal he had made before years. Following him ele C. Sloan, Assistant Attorney-DENIED THE JURISDICTION OF

in the case, citing in supp Amendment to the Constitute States. If such interference by the United States Court, would not be left to the State make them worth beatings. would not be left to the shar make them worth having. It cuss the main question, he a that the power of the Legisli poration was unlimited, base ment on that assumption. I Sican surpassed his precises Sloan surpassed his centity of statement genuity of statement new re-buil of the complainants, he co no specific allegations. The tions of fact. The Nort Company had not given the Potter law a trial, and could termine whether they wou alleged.

Alleged.
TESTIMONY AS TO THE
James McHenry, a distinguishmen, had recently state
transportation in this country
that, if reduced, the compa

Alluding to the decision of Supreme Court, in the case of Fond do Lac Railroad, retaining the reserved power of Wisconsin to limit to charged by the railways contended that, while the po It did not even require the lin be reasonable; that word was it would have been had the Si fended to establish that the

For two hours or more. meaning of the words, "Aite taining that they meant the ri amend the charter of the rai

to as to

compet them to camer
the Legislature chose to
remuneration or not. The pe
counsel for the State is that, impose unremunerative rates the railway was to ask the Le or sies surrenider their char ness, and selfstheir propert The purchasers would then I Legislature for a new charts operate the road. Mr. Sloa-ing the most radical ground tended that the Legislature the railroads as to deprive t the railroads as to deprive the sation whatever for the devel, and, under license companies to opera State could compel them to gross receipts as taxation for to them. This stupendous sought to support by numer thorities, despite the provisition that taxation shall be fessed it furth be

fessed it might be UNWISE FOR CAPITAL in a State where the Cons ney did so on tuas submit to the consequence magnanimity and good fait mady any act wrought

this strain, presen Mr. Sloan continue the Court met in the out his argument he fully su tion for ability, but the starth cation maintained by the c Stoughton, of New York, holders. This he made, the delivery of his pringuage indignantly strong.

before the world, and the legal ax is lifted, legal bond. To the emean bixon, Mr. Stoughton read that gentleman when Clifer boygan & Fond du Lac case torporations, as mosed as boygan & Fond du Lac case corporations, as urged by the the present case, were clea-to the question of the confin-raliroad laws of last winter, the point to be decided wa-to repeal before its publica-tions from the common law, man showed that the second list, and that the approval of the passage.

THE TWO ACTS TO B Then he proceeded to dis-sumed by the opposing co-had absolute power to crus-without redress. He rega-better friend of the people men who were advocating fluancial world, and pressoon wish to hime their the people had seen the against their railway ben in proof of the bles farred noon the Naste. M

arred upon the State, Mr. s a comion of Mr. Justice Pa sautiral portugal of THE BENEFICENT INFOURS at 3:32 e'cicok, Judge De Stoughton's illness, and

r dimenty.

In washinoton.

July 2.—Large numbers of deally colored men, were at the action of the colored men, were the colored men of the col

IN MEMPHIS.

2.—The suspension of the gigi Bank here causes some extenses some extenses some extenses some extenses as the colored people, though its small since the panie has fall.

alls for Subscriptions in

June 2.—Gov. Davis to-day of the Granges of the State, in "I am compelled to ask the ach Grange of the State, in "I am compelled to ask the ach Grange of votar powerful dieving the destitution of our the southwestern counties, see traversed by trustworthy our unasimously a destitution lied in our history as a State, leace as to this condition used by, and the time for action by all who are willing declone by has arrived. The minimum of the counties, have been hoppers of all crops as coment other counties, have been hoppers of all crops as coment other counties, have been hoppers of all crops as coment other counties, have been the implements and stock of under mortgages given to privations of last year, the people that their thom a kind Providence bundance, will stand by them axiremity. Contributions in desirable; provisions and see so. Send contributions to St. Paul, Minn." Afthough to asked for assistance from contributions of the benevo-above will be gratefully resulted in the suffering for food from no particular and the suffering for food from no particular and the suffering for food from no July 2.—The reports, by

July 2.-The reports, by

publicas Convention yestor-sshopper Counties of Lyon, and Sioux are most encourag-ome parts of Dickinson, Palo Counties that have surfered, not extensively. Kossuth I much, as Lave certain parts

h to The Chicago Tribund.
2.—Another special for toin from Cartnage, Mo., in
sade trouble, says;

me from Cartinge, Mo., in sade trouble, says; an intensely exciting day terpating trouble when the session at 9 a. m., and of some twenty or thruy the situation, most of whom the of an ordinance prohibitation of any one's premises who Council adjourned without usaders and their backer dock and started for Mr. cs, followed by a rapidly-nen, women, and children, not seemed inevitable, but store, the Marshal asked illing for them to pray and place, and, on receiving a for an answer, the Marshal con, and they reluctantly, so, and the crowd breathed many determined, well-h parties, and a deadly timebeing prevented athers convened again it ed by the events of the assed an ordinance prohibog in front of any place from the occupation from the occupation of the sand and prayed as used on the sidewalk in front of not molested, and they ther respects to the other of which they stored at them the sidewalk. Trouble

YORK.

reantile Firm Fails aded Paper—Carpens-Law—The Beecher

-The extended paper of

PERANCE. \*

SSHOPPERS.

AN'S SAVINGS BANK of the Branches in Wash, aw York, and Memphis-ntion Believed to be of of Bankruptey. patch to The Cheene Tribuns.

Ily 2.—The New York branch of Savings Bank has suspended seral applications were made to ling of accounts, but none were plucation has yet been made for it of a Receiver. The attorny put in a notice of appearance were plucation has yet been made for it of a Receiver. The attorny put in a notice of appearance wells Mapping, and hence is envisells Mapping, and hence is envisells Mapping, and hence is envised in the Company and hence is envised in the Company smounting to 23 she told the officers of the data was impossible for the bank was immediately begun for it musel for plaintiff say that meanful go on, and the officers of the general go on, and the officers of the general go on, and the officers of the general go. And the claim, have voluntarily put that ordinary bankruptcy praceet the institution. It requires, ication of one-half of the credit, which is composed of thirty-in nearly as many States, to force ey. There is pretty good aug that the whole, institution is bankruptcy. In the New York is not enough funds to pay 5 per site. The officers assert that, it's condition is bad, there is the hands of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of direct assert of the washington to relieve the various of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of the National Board ashington to relieve the various of the National

Arguments of Judge Dixon, I. C. Sloane, and E. W. Stoughton.

THE RAILROADS.

The Northwestern Bondhold-

ers' Suit in the United

States Court.

Denial of the Jurisdiction of the Court.

Question of Conflict Between the Potter and General Railroad Laws.

Instructions to Agents of the Rock Island Road in Iowa.

Extent of the Reduction Made by the New Tariff.

The Union Pacific Roads Re-Establish Second-Class Fares.

THE WISCONSIN LAW. ATION OF THE ARGUMENTS REFORE THE UNITED STATES COURT.

St. Croix County.

Maddon, Wis., July 2.—At the opening of the Court his morning, the legal fraternity were put in strong force, and Gov. Taylor and the Railway Commissioners were among the patient inteners. A better day for a protracted hearing wild not have been desired. Judge Dixon remaidered his determination not to speak further on behalf of the State. Resuming his argument at the point where he contended the power of the Legislature over the railway corporations was unlimited, he argument with more fluoncy than on the previous day, that the question before the Court was not a judicial one, but was purely legislative. It was expected that the point as to the jurisdiction of the Court would have been raised by the defense at the opening of the case.

WAS THE LAW REPEALED?

After reviewing at length the argument of Mr. Cook and Judge Lawrence, Judge Dixon referred to the claim preferred by the complainant that, the general railroad law against discrimination, being passed subsequent to the Pouter law, and conflicting with it, therefore repealed the latter. He showed that the Legislature afterward directed that the publication of the Pouter law, and conflicting with it, therefore repealed the latter. He showed that the Legislature afterward directed that the publication of the Pouter law, and conflicting with it, therefore repealed the latter. He showed that the Legislature afterward directed that the publication of the Pouter law, and conflicting with it, therefore repealed the latter. He showed that the Legislature afterward directed that the publication of the Pouter law beams pended untul April 28, whereas the general law was published afarch 12 and, as it was expressed provided; it should not take effect until published, the Pouter law became the last one.

With this statement Judge Dixon closed the first appeal be had made before a court for sixten years, Following him relosely, the Hon. J. C. Sloan, Assistant Attorney-Clemeral, rose and voluments. The court is the condition of the United Court in the c Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Madison, Wis., July 2 .- At the opening of the

In the case, citing in support the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. If such interference were persisted in by the United States Court, he declared there would not be left to the State enough rights to make them worth having. Proceeding to discuss the main question, he earnestly contended that the power of the lifetislature over the corporation was unlimited basing his whole argument on that assumption. In declamation Mr. Sloan surpassed his predecessors, while in ingenuity of statement he is rarely equaled. The bill of the complainants, he contended, contained no specific allegations. There were no questions of fact. The Northwestern Bailway Company had not given the rates named in the Potter law a trial, and could not, therefore, determine whether they would be ruineus, as alleged.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE HIGH RATES.

James McHenry, a distinguished English railway-man, had recently stated that the rates for transportation in this country were too high, and that, if reduced, the companies would make

ant, it reduced the companies would make more money.

Alluding to the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of the Shebo square found on Lac Railroad, recognizing and sustaining the reserved power in the Constitution of Wisconsin to limit the rates of toll charged by the railways in the State, he contended that, while the power to limit was admitted, the limitation it set was not prescribed. It did not even require the limitation of rates to be reasonable: that word was not mentioned, as puble: that word was not mentioned, as

wastern Railroads:

\*\*The Describer of the State is that, if the Legislature for reinternation or not. The position held by the counsel for the State is that, if the Legislature for relief, or else surrender their charters, go out of the railway was to ask the Legislature for relief, or else surrender their charters, go out of business, and sell their property to any purchaser. The purchasers would then be obliged to ask the Legislature for any purchaser. The purchasers would then be obliged to ask the Legislature for any purchaser. The purchasers would then be obliged to ask the Legislature for any purchaser. The purchasers would then be obliged to ask the Legislature for any purchaser. The purchasers would then be obliged to ask the Legislature for any purchaser. The purchasers would then be obliged to ask the Legislature for a new charter before they could operate the road. Mr. Sloan went further, taking the most radical grounds possible. He contended that the Legislature would so regulate the railroads as to deprive them of any compensation whatever for the services rondered, and, under its right to license companies to operate their roads, the State could compel them to pay over their entire gross receipts as taxation for the license granted to them. This stupendous doctrine Mr. Sloan sought to support by numerous citations of authorities, despite the provision in the Constitution that taxation shall be uniform. He confessed it might be.

\*\*Unwise Fore capitalizers to invest\*\*

In a State-where the Consultution reserved the right to destroy the property at will, but where right to destroy the property at will, but where right to destroy the property at will, but where remained in the rails and the rails

UNWISE FOR CAPITALISTS TO INVEST in a State-where the Constitution reserved the right to destroy the property at will, but where they did so on that understanding, they must submit to the consequences and trust to the magoanimity and good faith of the Legislature to remedy any act wrought against the corporation.

in this strain, presenting his case powerfully, Mr. Sloan continued for half an hour after the Court met in the afternoon. Throughout his argument he fully sustained his reputation for ability, but the startling theory of configencing majuranced by the coursel for the Start

ing of the questions of conflict assumes a serious aspect. It was very evident that the Court was deeply impressed by the statements and citations of Messra. Stoughton and Cook, and it would not be surprising were the case to result in the Court sustaining the point made regarding the conflict of the two laws. It is believed that this would let all parties concerned easily and gracefully out of a tight place. Doubtless this Court is not anxious to obtain the reputation of being the first to pass upon an issue that has already entirely changed the political sentiment in the West, and bids fair to agitate the nation. To-morrow will decide the question.

JUDGE MOFFAT, OF ST. CROIX COUNTY, HOLDS THE LAW TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL. ing of the questions of conflict assumes a serious aspect. It was very evident that the Court was deeply impressed by the statements and citations of Messrs. Stoughton and Cook, and it would not be surprising were the case to result in the Court sustaining the point made regarding the conflict of the two laws. It is believed that this would let all parties concerned easily and gracefully out of a tight place. Doubtless this Court is not anxious to obtain the reputation of being the first to pass upon an issue that has

JUDGE MOFFAT, OF ST. CROIX COUNTY, HOLDS THE
LAW TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL:
Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
HUDSON, Wis., July 2.—It will be remembered
that, on Tuesday last, a conductor on the West
Wisconsin Railway was airested for charging a
higher rate of fare than was allowed by the
Potter act, and was discharged by Justice
Thayer, of Hammond, who held that the Potter
act was repealed by the general is wapplying to
all of the railroads of the State, which was
passed and approved subsequent to the Potter bill. A party named Fulton, residing
in Fulton, then caused the arrest of the agent at
Hammond, and brought him before Justice
Patton, of this city. A motion, similar to the
one granted by the Hammond Justice, was there
made, argued, and deuied. The case then went
before a jury, who disagreed, standing four for
acquital and two for conviction.
The attorney of the Company, Col. Spooner,
then took the prisoner before Judge Modfat

then took the prisoner before Judge Moffat upon a writ of habeas corpus. The case occupied two full days, but was to-night terminated by a decision from His Houor, whereby it was held that that the Potter act was unconstitutional and void, inasimach as it prescribed fixed and arbitrary rates, without any reference as to whether they were reasonany reference as to whether they were reasonable rates or not, thereby impairing the value of vested property without providing any compensation therefor. The prisones was therefore conditionally discharged from custody. This result practically stops further presecutions and arrests for violations of the Potter bill in St. St. Croix County.

THE WEST WISCONSIN RAHEROAD.

HUDDON, Wis June 30, 1874

To the Editor of The Chicago Iridune:
Sin: The following, in The TRIBUNE of the

CIRCULAR OF THE ROCK ISLAND BOAD Mr. Louis Viele, the General Freight Agent o the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, has sent the following circular, together with the new tariff, to the Freight Agents of the Iows Division:

new tariff, to the Freight Agents of the Iowa Division:

To Agents of Iowa Division:

We shall, in empliance with the new law passed by the General Assembly, March 23, 1874, and taking effect July 4 next, issue new freight tariff and classification for the Iowa Division of this road, taking effect July 4. An observance of the law forbids our making rates to any party other than those published in our tariff, and as the Company proposes to strictly observe and enforce published rates, you are required to notify all parties at your station, who have heretofore or now are shipping on special rates, or rates varying from printed tariff, that all such expire on June 30, and that on and after July 1 we will transport freight at regular published rates only.

Rate on lumber, as you will observe in new tariff, is per car-load of 20,000 pounds. You will bill each claras rated in the tariff, charging car rate for let tons, and on excess any car contains, charge third class rates.

As there is no class D in the State classification, alfreight rated class D in our local tariff will be rated and billed as class C in the new tariff.

You will rate all articles offered for shipment, and not enumerated in the Assembly classification, as per classification in local freight tariff. Als., 1873. 1873.

You will rate all articles offered for shipment, and not enumerated in the Assembly classification, as per classification in local freight tariff, Aug. 15, 1873.

Freight originating in the State of Iowa, and destined for points beyond the State, you will rate and bill as per tariff of Aug. 15, 1873.

COMPARISON. The following is a comparative list of rates be reasonable; that word was not mentioned, as it would have been had the Supreme Court intended to establish that the rates should be reasonable.

For two hours or more, until the noon adjournment, Mr. Sloan elaborately defined the meaning of the words, "Alter or amend," maintaining that they meant the right of the State to amend the charter of the railway corporations

10 as 10 defined by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illnois Central, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads:

From Chicago to Old rates. New rates.

•	western Railroads :	Nort
١	From Chicano to Old rates, 1	Sew rate
	West Liberty, Ia \$ 7.35	\$ 7.
	Iowa City, Ia 7.90	7.
٠	Marengo, Ia 9 00	8.
	Grinneil, Ia 10.15	9.
Į.	Kellogg, Ia 10,55	9.
9	Newton, Ia 10,85	10.
9	Des Moines, Ia 12.05	11.
į.	Council Biuffs, Ia 17.00	15.
٠	Omaha, Neb 17.50	15.
	Muscatine, Ia 7.35	7.
	Washington, Ia 8,90	8.
	Sigourney, Ia 10.00	9.
	Fairfield, Is 9.50	9.
	Beiknap, Mo 10,75	10.
	Cameron, Mo 17.30	15.
	Atchison, Kan 17.60	17.
H	Leavenworth, Kan	17.
H	Kansas City, Mo 17.60	17.5
H	St. Joseph, Mo 17.60	17.5
d	The impression that the Chicago, Rock	Islan

distance between this city and Rock Island is 183 miles.

PASSENGER RATES.

Mr. E. St. John, the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, has addressed to the local agents and conductors of the iona Division the following circulars, together with copies of the new tariff. The directions are very strict, and no discretion or latitude is given to the conductors:

In the strain, presenting his case powerfully. Mr. Sloan continued for half an house after the Court may not the aftendoon. Throughout after the Court may not the aftendoon. Throughout the focus of the statistical throughout the straining throughout the straining throughout the court may be a stinging reply from the Hon. E. W. Stoughton, of New York, coursel for the blaze easies a stinging reply from the Hon. E. W. Stoughton, of New York, coursel for the bond-holdes. This he made, before proceeding to the delivery of his printed argument, in language indignantly strong. He depicted the straining through the proceeding to the delivery of his printed argument, in language indignantly strong. He depicted the before the world, and affirmed that when the legal ax is lifted, it must be by a legal bond. To the emarrassment of Judge Diron, Mr. Stoughton read from the opinion of that gentleman when Chief Justice, in the Shewyrak & Fond du Lac case, where the rights of auroprations, as urged by the complainants in like present case, were clearly stated. Coming is the question of the conflict between the two railroad laws of last windcard of the point to be decided was. "Is a law subject to repeat the strain stop, and so the strain stop, and possible, use greater efforts the publication of B part citation from the common law, the learned genites and absolute power to crush out the corporations absoring which the counsel was requested a passage.

The two ACTS TO BE IN CONTIJOT.

Then he proceeded to discuss the position assumed by the copposing counsel that the State had absolute power to crush out the corporations without reforces. He regarded himself as a far better friend of the people of this State than the men who were advocating its dishonor before the heavy had considered additional provisions without reforces. He regarded himself as a far better friend of the people of the State than the men who were advocating its dishonor before the heavy had considered that the state had absolute power to crush out the corporati

THE MINNESOTA LAW.

St. PAUL, July 2.—The Railroad Commis sioners appointed under the recent act of the Legislature to establish rates of fare and freight on the railroads of this State, which are to be considered by the courts prima facie evidence of reasonable rates, have made a schedule as regards passenger fares. The usual local rate on all railroads in this State is 5 cents local rate on all railroads in this State is 5 cents per mile. The new rates established by the Commissioners reduce the fares to 4 or 4½ cents per mile; to 4 cents on the Iowa & Minnesota Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and to 3½ cents on the River Division of the same road. The General Manager of the Sloux City & St. Paul Road, alluding to the cofficial schedules, says: "We cannot run trains encaper than have been run, which have been kept going at a loss, nor have we any money in reserve to pay exponses not earned." It "he says, "people on the line of the road are unwilling to pay the old prices for the transportation, first-class passenline of the road are unwilling to pay the eid prices for the transportation, first-class passenger trains will be discontinued, and such accommodations will be given to passengers as can be afforded at 4 cents per mile."

The Sioux City Road runs through a country devastated by the grasshopper scourge. Alluding to this, the Goberal Manager says: "This Company has shared with the people the disasters and poverty of the past year, always doing its utmost to make the misfortunes as light as its utmost to make the misfortunes as hight as possible to the public. It will ever be its policy to afford to the people it serves the best accomdation and the lowest price within its means."

MISCELLANEOUS.

On and after to-day trains will again run through from this city to New Orleans via the Blicois Central Railroad. Owing to the break in the New Orleans & Jackson Railroad, caused by the late overflow, trains were running only to Manchac, at the head of Lake Pontchartrain, passengers thence going by boat to New Oreans. The road is now in good order again, the break having been thoroughly repaired. Sleeping-cars are attached to the 8:15, a. m. train, and will run through to New Orleans

NEW YORK, July 2.—The report of the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be ready in a few days. President Dition says there is not a difference of \$20,000 between the carnings of this year and those of last.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF WESTERN PREIGHTRATES.

NEW YORK, July 2.—It is now stated that the

Directors of leading railroads have only discuss-ed the question of a new schedule of freight charges, and thus far show a disposition to lower charges, and thus far show a disposition to lower rates somewhat. Ali-rail lines to the Pacific have reduced through freignts from New York to San Francisco, on some classes very heavily. SECOND-CLASS PARES ON THE PACIFIC RAILROADS. OMARA, July 2.—The Union and Central Pacific Roads have re-established the second-class fares taken off two lears ago. The price-by second-class express-train from this city to San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, and Lathrep is \$75; the fare to Cheyenne is \$25; to Ogden, \$60; to Sait Lake, \$62.
THE NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS 4 CHICAGO ROAD. MEMPIRS, Tenn., July 2.—The Avalanche's Water Valley, Miss., special says: "At a meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi Central Railroad, held here yesterday, the action of the Directors in indersing the legislative act

the Directors in indorsing the legislative act consolidating the Mississippi Central and the New Orleans & Jackson Railroads was ratified almost diaminsously. The consolidated roads will be known as the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, July 3-1 a. m.						
Stat.on.	Bar.	thr .	Wand.	Rain	Weather	
Breck'ridge	29.61	61 8	E., fresh		Clear.	
Cairo	30.05	81 N	. E., fresh		Mear.	
Chicago	30.04	64 E	"gentle		lichr.	
Cleveland	30.02		. E., fres			
Cheyenne	3 . 00	74 8	brisk	.1	liear.	
Cincinnati	JU. UL	77 N	"fresh	(	lear.	
Davenport .	30.00	78 E	., gentle.		dar.	
Denver	30.11	79 8.	fresh		liear.	
Duluth	29 94	77 8.	E., fresh		lear.	
Detroit	50 (05		., gentle, .			
Escanaba	0.06		, fresh			
Keokuk	49.98	83 C	dn		liear.	
Leavenw 'th	30.00	78 C			liegr.	
Fort Gibson	30.01	75 N	., light	.1	lear.	
Milwaukee.	.0.10	62 C	alm		liear.	
Marquette.	10.05	55 C	alm	0	lear.	
Omuha	29 95	78 8.	W., fresh		lear.	
Pembina			E., fresh			
Toledo			freeir.			
Yankton	20.86	83 3.	W., fresh		lear.	

CRIME.

A Lawyer Shot Down in a Yonkers Court-Room.

Miscellaneous Criminal Record.

Lawyer Shot Down in a Venker

From the New York Herald, July 1. In the Yonkers City court-room at 9 o'clock vesterday morning, County Judge Silas D. Gif-ford took his seat for the third hearing of testimony, as referee, in an action brought by Pierre Milliot against his father-in-law, August La-Milliot against his father-in-law, August Lachaume, for the purpose of setting aside a conveyance, of property by the defendant to one Allan Taylor, and by the latter to Aglae Lachaums, wife of the first conveyancer, on the ground that it was fraudulent as against creditions. It seems that a fierce and implacable family feud had existed for three or four years past between Lachaume and his wife on one side and Milliot and their daughter on the other, which has not only resulted in almost constant litigation, but has also assumed such vindictive and unnatural features as to use a staiding disgrace to the neighborhood. Lachaume is a mercurial, trascible Freichman, about 55 years of age, and owns a snug little farm about a mile from the centre of the city on the Sawmill River road. He devotes his time and acres chiefly to the production of vegetables and flowers, his wife disposing of both to advantage in their store on North Broadway. It is understood that Lachaume is in debt to Milhot, and, in order to avoid payment, he resorted to the alleged fraudulent transaction above mentioned. In the present suit, Milhot employed as counsel James P. Sanders, an old resident of Youkers, and one of the leading lawyers of that place, while Lachaume was represented by William H. Reilly, who left an arm on the field of Gettysburg. chaume, for the purpose of setting aside a con-

yers of that place, white Lachaume was represented by William H. Reilly, who left an arm on the field of Getrysburg.

The hearing of testimony progressed until 3 o'clidek, no other persons being present excepting Judge Gifford, the counsel on both sides, the immediate parties to the suit, and A. R. Stannach, interpretor, the evidence having been given in the French language. During the hearing nothing was known to occur which might have sown the seeds of murder in the heart of Lachaume, the proceedings having been characterized by unusual urbanty on the part of the litigarits and their respective counsel. At the hour hamed it was mutually agreed upon that the further hearing of testimouv in the case be postponed until July 15, at White Plains, and at that time none but Lachaume was present, besides the Judge, lawvers, and stenographers, the wife of the former having left the court-room when her examination had been concluded, some time previously.

The opposing counsel were still seated at either end of a table about eight or ten feet long, Mr. Sanders sitting with his back partity turned to the position occupied by Lachaume througaout the hearing, when Judge Gifford, who was in the act of making a minute of the aljournment, dropped the judicial pen on hearing Mr. Reilly vonferate in startling tones, "What are you about to do?" and then saw him spring toward his client, who was already in the act of cocking a six-barreled revolver, Before Lachaume's lawyer had time to restrain him, however, the murdezous Frenchman stepped up behind Mr. Sanders, and, plating the weapon against the back of his vicini's neck, fired, the report reverbeating souronally

the weapon against the back of his victim's neck, fired, the report reverberating sonorously through the hitherto silent hallways of the ancient building. On receiving the shot Mr. Saiders, who is a large and powerfully built man, fell forward on his hands and koees, and in this position the terror-stricken man scrambled up on the platform and behind the Judge's desk, in the vain hope of escaping from his mortal enemy. The latter followed him, however, with the ferocity of a tiger, and when within a step or two of him fired again, the leaden messenger this time crashing through his left side and lodging in the addominal cavity, causing the wounded man to cry out in piercung tones, "Oh, I'm shot! send for a doctor." Meantime Judge Gifford, who had precipitately left the bench the weapon against the back of his victim's ne consolidating the Mississippi Central and the New Orleans & Jackson Railroads was ratified almost duanimously. The consolidated roads will be known as the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. The issue of the consolidated stock is to be one for three of the Mississippi Central, and two for three of the Mississippi Central, and two for three of the New Orleans & Jackson.

INDIANA EDITORS.

Convention of the Northern Indiana Editorial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Laponus, Ind., July 2.—The Northern Indiana Editorial Convention met here to-day, with about forty editors in attendance. They held a business meeting until noon, and then adjourned till 2 o'clock, finished business at 3, and took a drive around the lakes. In the evening they witnessed a display of the Holly Water-Works. Mr. Pierce, formerly of Indiana, and now of the Chicago Inter-Occan, delivered an address, from which the following is a brief extract:

The type of so-called country journalism, as it was known in earlier days, has well night disappeared. the Chicago Inter-Ocean, delivered an address, from which the following is a brief extract:

The type of so-called country journalism, as it was known in earlier days, has well night disappeared. Nearly every editor whom I see before me is publishing what a few years ago would have been regarded as a metropolitan newspaper. In nearly everything saye the earliest news, the newspapers of Northern Indiana are the equals of similar editions of the journals of large clies. You no longer take your pay, and beg for it at that, in eggs, hop-poles, and taburk, but the subscriber pays his money in advance, feeling that he is getting more than an equivalent. How well we all remember the editor of a few years ago, who was foreman, pressman, compositor, and frequently devit combined, and who two days in the week tugged at his primitive press, with none but a boy for help, and, after his weary work was over, ast down with ink well distributed over his face and hade them to 1.7 Post-Office in a markelbasket. And that wreched man felt an instinctive dread at the papers went out that, before another publication day, a fair percentage of his subscribers would dall upon him—all in arrears—for explanations, improvements, retractions, second because he was too light, and revile him because he was too hight, and revile him because he was too have, and that all would come empty-handed; all save the man with an essay of three colum the dourt-room, examined the wounded man, and found that the first shot had ploughed through the flesh in the back of the neck, without logging there. The second ball entered the left side, between the hip and the lower rib, and had found a resting-place in the body. On probing for the builet it was found in the tissue of the onter covering of the abdomen, and extracted without causing much pain to the sufferer. It is not known as yet whether this ball passed through the intestines, in which latter event the wound must, of course, prove fatal. After this operation had been performed Mr. Sanders was assisted into a carriage and conveyed to his home. Up to a late hour last night the attending physicians still were hoping that the patient had not been wounded in a vital part. Mr. Sanders is one of the oldest lawyers in Yonkers, having resided there for nearly twenty years. He is also a prominent member of the United Order of Odd Fellows, in which organization he has for some years held the position of Past Grand Sire of the Order in the United States.

The prisoner, who expresses no regret for his crime, but rather seems to gloat over it, will undergo an examination before City Judge E. P. Baird this morning.

ing to become members, who intend to be present, are requested to send notice of their intention (with mention of the fact if they are to be accompanied by ladies), af as early a day as possible; but the notice will still be of service to the Committee if received only a day or two before the meeting. It, after sending such notice, any person finds himself unable to be present, he is requested to communicate the change of purpose.

he is requested to communicate themselves, on purpose.

Gentlemen will please report themselves, on arriving in Hartford, at Batterson's Building, No. 2 High street, near the devot, where the Local Committee will be in attendance to direct to the places of entertainment, and to give any required information.

WILLIAM LEONARD GAGE,
Secretary of the Local Committee.

THAT FISTIC FIASCO.

The Green Bay People Disgusted with the Affair-Almost as Much Fraud in the Prize-Ring as in Some Other Rings-A Squabble Over the

Stakes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Oconto, Wis., July 2.—The Taylor-Connormation has had one good effect. It has so dis gusted the people in this section that it is doubt-ful if there is ever another prize-fight around Green Bay. The course of Red-Hauded Mile in having himself arrested to prevent his enter call him a cur and a speak. It is said he is anxious to fight in a month, his excuse being that he has a sore leg. The truth is, Taylor had a mob at his back which would have precluded any of Mike's tricks, and he, seeing that things were not all his own way, he, seeing that things were not all his own way, and victory was uncertain, backed out. Taylor's seconds are here to-day, trying to get the stakemoney, but George Davis refuses to give it up, since Mike's \$250 have been garnished. Connors backers are out \$900, and Taylor is heavily in debt. The latter says there is no money in prize-fighting, and swears that he intends for-saking the ring and going to work at his trade. How the matter will end no one can tell.

The few men who came from a distance to witness the fight have returned home from \$50 witness the fight have returned home from \$50 to \$100 out of pocket, and those who went from 50 to \$100 out of pocket, and those who went from Green Bay and the other places paid \$3 for a boat-ride; consequently there was no limit to the growling and profanity over the sad disap-

drawn close enough to produce instant strangu-lation. Investigation led to the arrest of Sophia Mason. The accused is a good-looking woman, of about 25 years. She had been married, but

of about 25 years. She had been married, but her husband had secured a divorce.

—In all parts of McLean and the adjoining counties, the sound of the resper is heard. The farmers are hard at work harvesting a full crop of wheat, oats, and ryc. Corn is doing well, but is sadly in need of rain.

—The Ashley House in Bloomington, yesterday evening, was the scene of one of the most elegant parties of the scason, given by Sievenson & Ewing, the leading legal lights of this city, to their friends of the Bar and others. A supper was apread in the hotel dining-rooms, after which came a series of toasts with brilliant responses by a number of those present.

—John Cornwall, a citizen of Bloomington, while attempting to get a hand-car off the track to avoid a coming train yesterday, was injured very dangerously by the car being thrown against him as the result of a collision with the train. He will be a cripple for a long time, if he recovers at all.

—The Town Trustess of Winchester held a secret meeting yesterday in N. M. Knapp's law office. The object was unknown, but it was supposed to be the prohibition of the sale of liquor under the new State law. The Trustees are found that higuor shall not be sold inside the corporation, and the liquor-dealer's yow they will sell by the gallon, hence lively times are ex-

About 1 o'clock yesterday, as Levy Totten, a carpenter, and Charles Merrill were at work on the scaffolding of a new barn being erected by E. Gleason, at Janesville, it gave way, and they fell with it 25 feet, both being quite badly hurt, but not seriously.

A 5-year-old step-daughter of C. R. Hammond, of Kensington, was bitten by a rattlesnake year-erday and soon died from the effects of the bite.

A SAD TRAGEDY.

An Estimable Man, Crazed by Domestic Sorrow, Kills His Child and Then Himself.

From the Boston Post, June 30.

On Sunday afternoon last, at about half-past a o'clock, Mr. Joseph S. Sprague, a highly-esteemed and worthy citizen of West Mediord, and for a long time assiciated with Messra. M. Bolles & Co., bankers on State street, Boston, left his residence on Brook street with his little daughter Maria, ostensibly for a short walk. In the evening he had not returned, and his friends began to apprehend that all was not right, as they knew that he had for the past two months been suffering from a deep depression of spirits on account of the loss of his wife, for whom he had the warmest affection, who died in childbirth in the month of April last. Mr. Thomas L. Sprague, the brother of Joseph, who has been living with him since the death of his wife, together with his mother, went to Joseph's room to see if he was there, or if anything was left to indicate what his intentious were in going away. to see if he was there, or if anything was left to indicate what his intentious were in going away. In searching his desk they found a letter, directed to them, which left no room for doubt as to his motive and the fate of himself and little gril. The letter was written in a plain hand upon a shoet of common note-paper, and read as follows:

MY DEAK MOTHER, FATHER, BROTHER, AND SISTER: You must forgive me for indicting upon you such a

witness the fight have returned home from \$50 to \$100 out of pocket, and those who went from Green Bay and the other places paid \$3 for a boat-ride; consequently there was no limit to the growling and profanity over the sad disappointment.

The \$250 belonging to Taylor's backers was garnismed this afternoon by Jack Slayter, who became responsible for the payment of \$200 for the use of the excursion boat Union. Hence there will be some hitspation to secure the stakes.

The Common Council of this town held a special meeting this afternoon, and ordered the prize-fighers and their followers to leave, which they did on the first train. The Mayor of Oconto, who was one of "Red-Handed Mike's"

The Control of the council of the first train. The Mayor of Oconto, who was one of "Red-Handed Mike's"

The defendance of the council of the first train. The Mayor of Oconto, who was one of "Red-Handed Mike's"

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The defendance of the council of the train of the first train of t

they did on the first train. The Mayor of Oconto, who was one of "Red\_Handed Mike's" backers, is now his enemy, and will not permit any of the gang to abide here, even temporarily.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Trabune.

HAINOIS.

A distressing accident occurred near Jeffersonville, Wayne County, a few days ago, resulting in the death of a little child. Mr. L. J. Harris and an assistant were carrying a large log on their shoulders, and when they threw the log down it fell on a little child of Mr. Harris, the large size of the log preventing them from soeing the child.

—The stone-outters of Rock Island Arsenal, who quit work on the 23d ult. in consequence of the reduction of wages to the prices paid at the Chicago Custom-House, held a meeting yesterday, and determined to return to work next Monday at the rates offered.

—The Fourth will be observed in Rock Island by a monser temperance meeting and festival in the Court-House square, under the auspices of the Woman's League, of Rock Island Dy a monser temperance meeting and festival in the Court-House square, under the auspices of the Woman's League, of Rock Island, Davenport, and Molms. Those who don't like this bill of fare can go to Milan, where they can have a Fourth of the old strle, the Hon. George E. Wait, of Geneseo, being the crator of the day.

—Awoman named Sophia Mason, a late resident of Hillisboro, Ill., was arrested at Tower Hill, Ill., June 29, on charge of infancicide, and upon a preliminary examination, was committed to the Shelby County Jail, to await the action of the Shelby County Jail, to await the action of the Shelby County Jail, to await the action of the Shelby County Jail, to await the action of the Shelby County Jail, to await the action of the Shelby County Jail, to await the action of the Medical Rock Island and the shelp of the Medical Rock Island and the stream of the massing ones coning the sanch was instituted, but sunday might pased and not trace of the massing ones cound by his two sonds in t of the Woman's League, of Rock Island, Davenport, and Molmo. Those who don't like the bill of fare can go to Milan, where they can have a Fourth of the old style, the Hon. George E. Wait, of Genesco, being the orator of the day.

—A woman named Sophia Mason, a late resident of Hillsboro, Ill., was arrested at Tower Hill, Ill., June 29, on change of infanticide, and upon a preliminary examination, was committed to the Shelby County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Some three yeeks ago, she left Hillsboro,—being then, as rumor said, in a delicate situation. Soon after leaving Hillsboro, she appeared at the hotel at Tower Hill, in company with a man who represented himself as an agent for the saie of fruit-trees. She had been at the hotel about two weeks when the village was horrified by the discovery of the remains of a new-born infant in the prity-vault of the hotel. Decomposition had set in, but had not progressed far enough to conceal the fact that the child had been born slive and a stout cord was still tied around its neck, and drawn close enough to produce instant strangulation. Investigation led to the arrest of Sophia.

Mr. Sprague's clost lempty, and a 4-ounce both containing about an ounce of what was supposed to be whisky and ether, a 2-ounce vial with a small quantity of preparation of morphine, as small quantity of preparation of morphine, as small quantity of preparation of morphine, as small quantity of preparati

Mr. Sprague was considered by his employer, and by those with whom he was associated, as a man whose character was above reproach, and in whom there was nothing to distrust. His residence was beautifully situated, his home, till the death of his wife, was an exceptionally happy one, and he was in every respect a true gentleman.

A SEA-SERPENT.

and given the first of contractions of the contraction of the contract

ed into them 2,600,000 children under tuition, and 400,000 teachers, and had aided other schools with books, and in other wave, so that the influence of the Union extended to 600,000 teachers and nearly 4,000,000 children.

—An association of gentlemen was formed in Destroit last night for the establishment of a new driving-park and race-course, 6 miles north of City Hall, on Woodward avenue. George Jerome is President of the Association.

Wisconsin.

The Walworth Tragedy Dramatized by Dumas.

Parts Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Alexander Dumas, Jr., has nearly completed another comedy—I should rather say dramaintended to make much noise on both sides of the Atlantic. If my memory is correct, one year has scarcely elapsed since young Frank Walworth shot his father to death in a hotel of the Fifth avenue, in New York. Even at that time the awful deed found apologizers, not only on your shores, but also in France, through extenuating circumstances apparent or reak. Well, M. Dumas fits boldly boards this question: "Has a son the right, or even the duty, to kill his father, if this be the only means of preventing his mother from being murdered by a wicked husband?" and, with his usual audacity, M. Dumas concludes in the affirmative. Fears are entertained that Leich anathretic. husband?" and, with his usual audacity, M. Du-mas concludes in the affirmative. Fears are en-tertained that Lady Anasthasia (the censorship) will object to the production on the stage of such a formidable theory; but, as there are no political allusions of any kind in "Un Parsi-cide," the author's friends are confident that the new Academican will succeed in overcoming all difficulties which might interfere from that side, and add another jewel to his already rich crown. Amen!

Explosion of Ice-Cream.

There was a singular explosion in an ice-cream manufactory in Reading, Feam, one day last week, which the Times thus describes: "A large copper boiler was used to boil the cream before it is frozen. The vessel had two bottoms, the lower compartment of which is the receptacle for the steam to heat the contents. The entire airangement is mounted on an iron frame. One of the employes, Mr. Henry Myers, was stirring the cream as usual, while the steam was heating up the boiler. During this stirring, the entire quantity of cream, suddenly and with the velocity of the wind, shot up into the air, the steam rushed out and up with a hissing noise, the boiler tipped over, and the entire premises, the sides of the rear buildings, and the roofs of the same, were covered with this snowy fluid. Mr. Myers and a fellow-workman named Joseph Ferrel were severely scalded. Mr. Clewell and family were in the store. The socident caused great excitement, being the result of carelessees in allowing too heavy. Explosion of Ice-Cream accident caused great excitement, being the re-sult of carelessoess in allowing too heavy a steam pressure. The bottom was of heavy sheet copper, and is almost torn out."

—There is to be a Woman-Suffrage celebration on the Fourth of July, in Harmony Grove, South Framingham, Mass. Mary A. Livermore, will deliver an oration. Poems by Jula Ward Howard Henry B. Blackwell. Brief addresses by William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, James Freeman Clarke, Charles W. Slack, Samuel B. Noyes, and others. An original Woman-Suffrage song, written by Kate True. Music by Hall's Boston Brass Band.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Neckwear, Handkerch'fs Collars, Hosiery, Underwear, Richest and Largest lines in the City, a prices not equaled for same qualities.

SHIRTS READY-MADE and MADE to ORDER. WILSON BROS.

67 and 69 Washington-st. GENTS'

**FURNISHING GOODS!** Field, Leiter & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.,

Call attention to their large assortment of SUMMER UNDERWEAR. NECKWEAR.

HOSIERY. HANDKERCHIEFS, GENTS' JEWELRY

And a superb line of elegantly mounted SILK AND SERGE UMBRELLAS Very superior, and not usually kept in this market. Prices invariably the lowest.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,

At the Lowest Price.

J. M. ELDREDGE & CO., 55 Washington-st. LINEN GOODS. EXTRAORDINARY

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BARGAINS! CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Have just received from the Importers and Most Elegant

Parisian Embroidered and Braided

Ever exhibited in this city. These goods are strictly first-class, and of very choice designs, and are ordered to be sacrificed at half the gold cost, or ONE\_THIRD THE REGULAR RETAIL PRICE for goods of the same quality. No such styles can now be found elsewhere, and the prices asked, \$13 and \$15, are lower than much inferior domestic goods are selling for. An early selection will secure the best styles.

Madison & Peoria-sts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION. Tae firm of PERROE BROS. & CO. is disselved by manual concept. Ethinor periner will sign in liquids him. PAREVIL, WILTE & CO. V. E. PERROE.

vas not met yesterday.
GAG-LAW AGAIN.

is published another letso-called "Gag-law," this
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is to the New York editor:
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voke his action in the MSHIP NEWS. Arrived, steamship Hol-

THURSDAY EVENING, July 2. A general increase in the business of the anks may be safely reported. This is above a beyond the activity that comes with settle-ent day. Here, as in the East, trade in nearly every department has a brighter outlook than at any other time since the panic. The demand for loans is reported greater, even by the banks at have been most quiet during the recent allness. The improvement is not due to any social movement, but is from all quarters.

The rate of discount at the banks is firmer at 8@10 per cent, with less disposition to make any concessions. The street rate for money is 8@13 per cent. Real estate loans are 9@10 per cent. ount for \$1,000 between banks. The clearings were \$5,000,000.

Henry Greenebaum & Co. report foreign ex-hange: Paris, 515@611½; Frankfort, 41½@ 41½; Berlin, 72@72½; Hamburg and Bremen,

P6@96%.

THE CRICAGO SAVINGS BANKS.

Following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the condition of the Chicago saving banks at the close of business June 30, 1874 compared with the reports of the 1st of April:

20 000-101-000
-2
and exchange, 5 221,783 154,852 39,964 4,483 415,852 101,285 101,285 121,887 138,360 179,782 184,611

The Comptroller of the Currency has made public an abstract of the reports of the National Banks, showing their condition at the close of business May 1, the date of the last statement, as compared with their condition on April 25 of the preceding year. A comparison of these figures will show how far the banks were affected by the panic, and their publication is of interest than the process of the section statement has just been called. now that another statement has just been called for. The table is as follows:

Participation of the second	April 25, '73.	Man 1, 74.
Loans and discounts	\$908,071,471	\$919,258,917
Overdrafts	3,992,795	4,088,112
United States bonds to se-		
oure circulation	386,763,800	389,248,900
United States bonds to se-		,
cure deposits	16,235,000	14.890,200
United States bonds on	, 20,200,000	14,000,000
	9,613,550	10,152,000
Other stocks, bonds, and	2,010,000	10,102,000
Other Stocks, bonds, and	22,449,146	25,460,460
mortgages	22,230,190	20,900,500
Due from redeeming and		01 017 000
reserve agents	88,815,857	94,017,603
Due from other National;		1 44 004 044
Banks	38,671,088	41,291,216
Due from State banks and		STATE OF THE PARTY
bankers	12,883,353	12,374,391
Real estate, furniture, and		
fixtures	34,216,878	36,708,068
Current expenses	7,410,045	7,547,203
Premiums paid	7,559,987	8,680,370
Checks and other cash		
items	11,425,209	11,948,508
Exchanges for Clearing-	Y	
House	94,132,125	94,878,218
Bills of other National		
Banks	19,276,210	. 20,636,358
Bills of State banks	33,992	37,094
Fractional currency	2,198,973	2,187,186
Specie	16,868,808	32,589,969
Legal-tender notes	99,935,287	101,702,930
Clearing-House certificates	1,140,000	
Three per cent certificates,	10,000	
United States certificates	10,000	
of deposit for legal-ten-	The state of the s	
der notes	18,600,000	40,125,000
uer notes	18,000,000	40,125,000
Total	1 600 000 000	24 000 000 000
	1,800,303,280	1,861,802,196
Cantal . LIABIL		*400 000 100
Capital stock	\$487,891,251	\$490,077,101
Burplus fund	115,805,574	125,561,081.
Undivided profits	. 62,415,348	54,334,743
National Bank notes out-	*******	
standing	338,163,864	340,088,649
State bank notes outstan'g	1,280,208	1,229,857
Dividends unpaid	1,462,336	2,257,558
Individual deposits	616,848,358	649,286,298
United States deposits	7,880,057	7,994,422
Deposits of U. S. district	Y	
· officers	4,425,750	8,297,689
Due to National Banks	126,631,926	135,640,418
Due to State banks and	Contract of the Contract of th	(S) (72) S (S) (S)
bankers.	35,036,433	48,683 924
Water on 2 1/112 24 - 1 4 2	# 400 010 ·	The second secon

..\$1,800,303,290 \$1,867,802,796 1,969 1,978 The condition of the Chicago banks at the

close of business May I was : :	ELECTRIC LIVE	,
RESOURCES		- 4
Loans and discounts	23 867 347 23	
Overdrafts	95,486,87	
United States bonds to secure circulation.	6,587,200,00	
United States bonds to secure deposits	150,000,00	ı
United States bonds on hand	71,600,00	4
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages:	236,010,36	
Due from redeeming and reserve agents.	2,999,621,76	
Due from other National Banks	1,263,361,38	4
Due from State banks and bankers	501,879.15	
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	734,991,23	
Current expenses	259,878,82	
Fremiums paid	249,928,49	B
Checks and other cash items	50,982,14	1
Exchanges for Clearing-House	3,544,109,08	
Bills of other National Banks	1,431,148,00	а
Bills of State banks	3	
Fractional currency	41.728.40	
Specie	55,441,27	ı
Legal-tender notes	6,490,008,00	
United States certificates of deposit for		1
legal tenders	835,000,00	
Total	49,165,712,18	я
LIABILITIES		ď
Capital stock	8,900,000,00	
Burplus fund	3,016,000.00	S
Undivided profits	-870 911 00	-1

268,844.3 104,000.0 949 165 710 19

NEW YORK, July 2.—Treasury disbursements, 2,000,000 gold and \$425,000 currency. Customs scaipts, \$363,000.

Dry goods imports for week, \$1,173,442.

Money, \$24@3; prime discounts, 554@614.

49014 sight.
Gold, 110166110%, the opening and closing prices, respectively. Carrying rates, 163, clos-

cent, and the remainder of the list  $\chi(\omega)_5$ . Following were the principal sales: Wessers Union, 16,000; Pacific Mail, 16,000; Erie, 35,000; Lake Shore, 43,000; Union Pacific, 12,000; Northwestern, 13,000; thock Island, 9,500; St. Paul, 10,000; and Wabash, 18,000.

1	Coupons, St	Coupons, or
1	Coupons, '62113 %	Coupons, '68
1	Coupons, 164	New 58
١	Coupons, '65 117	10-40811436
1	Coupons, '65 (new)	Currency, 68
	ex. div11636	
J	STATE	BONDS.
1		Virginias (old) 30
١	Missouris, ex. div 94% Tennessees, old 81	N. Carolinas (old) 20
١		
١	Tennessees, new 81	N. Carolinas (new) 10
1	Virginias (new), ex. 33	
J	STO	CRS,
1	Canton 52	St. Paul pfd 57%
ı	Western U. Tel 74%	Wabash 37 1/2
ì	Quicksilver 22%	Wabash pfd 65
ı	Adams Express105%	Ft. Wayne 93%
ı	Wells, Fargo 80%	Terre Haute 7
I	American Express 60%	Terre Haute pfd 22
١	U. S. Express 70	Chicago & Alton, 103
ı	Pacific Mail 43%	Chicago & Alton pfd.105
ı	New York Central 99%	Ohio & Misssissippi. 25%
I	Erie 8234	Cleve., Cin. & Col 72
ı	Erie pfd 48	Chi., Bur. & Quincy 107%
I	Harlem125%	Lake Shore 75%
ı	Harlem pfd125	Indiana Central 185
ı	Michigan Central 73%	Illinois Central 97
ı	Pittsburg & Pt. W 87%	Union Pacific bonds, 84
ı	Northwestern 42%	Union Pacific stocks. 26%
ı	Northwestern pfd 59%	Central Pacific stock, 89
١	Rock Island 99%	Boston, Hart, & Erie 114
ľ	New Jersey Central 107%	Del., Lack. & West'n . 107
	St. Paul 38%	
i	or 00/1	
ľ		

#### REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for rec ord on Thursday, July 2: CITY PROPERTY.

West Washington st, s w cor of Jefferson st, n 1, 75x136 ft, dated June 26. \$19,750 West Twenty-second st, 66% ft e of Genesee av, n f, 65x150 ft, with buildings, dated June 26. \$100 ft. av, n f, 66x150 ft, with buildings, dated, June 26.

Saulina st, s w cor of Congress st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 27.

West Monroe st, n w cor of Leavitt st, s f, 50x 125 ft, dated June 4.

West Congress st, 141 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 25 x135 g, 5k, dated June 4.

West Eighteenth st, 240 ft e of Robey st, n f, 48x124 ft, dated July 1.

Same as the above, dated July 2.

The premises No. 1025 Wabash av, dated July 2.

Michigan av, 304 2-10 ft s of Fourteenth st, e f, 50x181 9-10 ft, dated June 25. The premises No. 1026 Wabash av, dated July 2.

July 2.

Michigan av, 304 2-10 ft s of Fourteenth st, e f, 50x181 9-10 ft, dated June 25.

Crosby st, 150 ft s e of Oak st, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 2.

Southport av, 175 ft n of Belden av, e f, 25 x128 ft, dated July 2.

According to the state of the ft, dated duly 2. 2,000
Washington st, s w cor Dearborn st, the Kendall Block, dated July 1 (James S. Kendall to Benjamin M. Austin). 300,000
SOUTH OF CETY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.
South 15 ft Lot 4 in Abell's Lot 1, Block 5,
Cleaverille, dated June 20.

| Soint 18 ft Lot 4 in Abel's Lot 1, Block 8, Cleaverville, dated June 30... 2,175 |
| Lots 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 in Block 2, Crane & Mesd's part Town of Hyde Park, dated April 16... 12,000 |
| N w \( \frac{1}{2} \) of s e \( \frac{1}{2} \) and w \( \frac{1}{2} \) of s e \( \frac{1}{2} \) and w \( \frac{1}{2} \) of s e \( \frac{1}{2} \) of s e \( \frac{1}{2} \) and w \( \frac{1}{2} \) of s e \( \frac{1}{2} \) of s e \( \frac{1}{2} \) and w \( \frac{1}{2} \) of s e \( \frac{1}{2} \) of s e \( \frac{1}{2} \) and w \( \frac{1}{2} \) of s e \( \frac{1}{2} \) of the lock 27, Kinbark's Addition to Town of Hyde Park, dated July 1... 1,300

#### COMMERCIAL.

TRUBSDAY EVENING, July 2. .The following were the receipts and shipments

	decempra.		SRIPMENTS.	
7 1 20 20	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873,
Flour, bris	3,080	s 5,610	4,197	6,935
Wheat, bu	96,647	66,760	42,783	92,183
Corn, bu	348,130	161,050	271,673	66,289
Oats, bu	89,455	102,860	34,090	137,902
Rye, bu	422	2,826	.700	1,2%
Barley, bu			400	1,600
Grass seed, lbs		6,050	240	135
Flax seed, ibs		. 13,500		
Broom corn, the	10,000	79,890	1,250	26,585
Cured meats, fbs	1,920	56,700	590,052	166,360
Beef, bris			70	209
Pork, bris	383		828	1.14
Lard, the	193,300	75,640	73,800	55,175
Tailow, hs	6,020	42,199	39,000	
Butter, Ibs	181,147	72,480	98,520	50,232
Live hogs, No	17,511	10,039	8,779	10,815
Cattle, No	2,201	-2,251	1,120	803
Sheep, No	.896	. 852		
Hides, ths	82,325	114,680	91,350	11,200
Highwines, brls	416	142	632	500
Wool, ibs	135,220	58,622	134,612	245,331
Potatoes, bu	825	2,645		
Lumber, No. feet	5469,000	5907,000	1755,767	2237,000
Shingles, No	3660,000	4415,000	1570,000	684,000
Lath, No	565,000	705,000	196,000	199,000
Salt, bris			2,786	1,998

Game, pkgs.
Eggs, pkgs
Cheese, bxs.
Beans, bu 954 ......1,696 ......15 · Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 347 bu wheat, 3,783 bu corn, 693 bu

oats, 818 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 223 cars wheat, 744 cars corn, 5,900 bu high mixed dd, and 35,900 bu No. 2 do, by canal, 23 cars oats, 1 car rye. Total (991 cars), 428,000 bu. Inspected out: 60,272 bu wheat, 357,668 bu corn, 549 bu oats, 448 bu rye.

The stocks in Liverpool are reported to include

139,000 bris and 250,000 sacks flour, 350,000 qrs wheat, and 45,000 qrs corn. The Board of Trade has not yet resolved to djourn over the Fourth, but will undoubtedly do so. The offices of the Inspector and Regis-trar of Grain will be closed on that day.

The celebrated pork case between Keck & Co., of Cincinnati, and William Young & Co., of Chi-cago, has been decided by Judge Jameson in favor of the latter firm.

The opinion is generally entertained that the

law which went into force vesterday will effec-tually prevent the running of a corner in this market in the future. Hence there is not so much fear expressed about a July corner in wheat or corn as formerly, though there is evidently a wide stretch left for the play of the imagination in regard to it, as the matter of prices is purely a relative one, and grain may be cheap one year and dear the next, at the same price. There is more of certainty in the law as it concerns privileges, than corners, and we note that one of our privilege agents has already departed for Colorado, while the other is on the anxious seat. It is not at all improbable that the law will be evaded before long; perhaps by putting the contract into the shape of a policy of insurance against loss by the recovery of the

ting the contract into the shape of a policy of insurance against loss by the movement of the market above or below a named figure. But the business is suspended for the present. We did not hear of a single "put" or "call" being sold either yesterday or to day.

It is understood that the trade sale of cheese on the Produce Exchange is opposed by several parties in the business in this city, who think they can buy on much more favorable terms in the old way. They have been in the habit of buying from the dairymen, singly, and without giving the opportunity to compare notes of stocks, etc. Hence they hold back from an arrangement which threatens to cut off one-half to two-thirds of their profits. The probability is that, with this opposition, the Produce Exchange will not secomplish much in the way of sales before autumn. But they will do a great deal in the hot term if they only pare the way for activity when the cool weather comes.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and most of them were stronger, though with no particular encouragement in the news from other points. The recent decline in

gram brought out a better demand, though chiefly speculative, and holders were not quite so free in offering their property at the reduced figures. Provisions sympathized with the breadstuffs movement. The shipping interest was relatively slow to-day.

The dry-goods market was without special new features. A steady gradual increase in the demand is now apparent, and prices are still hardening. Groceries were in fair request, and with one or two exceptions the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. Coffees and sugars are strong, with a tendency to advance. Sirups, molasses, teas, soaps, and starch may also be quoted firm. Rice and spices rule easy. In the canned goods and dried fruit markets only a small amount of trading was done. Fish met with an active inquiry at fully late prices. No new features were noticeable in the bagging, coal, wood, pig-iron, and leather markets. Butter was in better request, and ruled firmer, owing to the cooler weather. Cheese sold to a fair extent at about steady prices. Oils remain quiet and steady as previously quoted.

Lumber was in moderate demand and steady. The trade in metals, hardware, and nails was reported fair for the season, and prices are very steady, and not likely to change at present. Iron was weak, lowing to over production and general depression, but some dealers report an excellent trade in merchandise goods. Norway iron and steel were steady. The demand for lime, brick, and cements continues moderate. The local and interior demand for fine salt was again active, and the market is firm at \$1.80 @1.90. Wool was firm and fairly-active. The

The local and interior demand for fine salt was gain active, and the market is firm at \$1.80 &1.90. Wool was firm and fairly active. The offerings were fair, but not large. There was no improvement in the hay trade. With the exception of a few orders for the higher grades of timothy, and a light retail business, the market is very quiet, and prairie is weak and unsettled. Hides were in request and firm. A good demand for seeds, especially clover and timothy, was reported, though the transactions were limited, the offerings being light. Potatoes were scarce and very firm. Poultry was easier, owing to the larger offerings.

larger offerings.
Highwines were in fair demand at 1/2 reduction from the nominal price of the last two weeks, but really at the figure which has been rearest the market for the past two or three days. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 94c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet, as compared with

Sales were reported of 200 bits at 360 per gallon.

Lakie freights were quiet, as compared with yesterlay, and steady at the recent alvasore, figures. Corn to Buffale and the recent alvasore, figures and the recent alvasore, figures and the recent alvasore and the recent alvasore. Provisions were stronger and speculatively active. Mess pork was ingood demand, and alvanced 2566500 per brl, the nearer deliveries being the acronger. There were ascernal orders out of dealers, including some for the present month, contracts for which had not previously been filled in. The inquiry was, however, active for August, and we note thereif alvasore, and we note thereif asks and the recent alvasore, and was 1525 per 100 lb winders, with especial activity in seller the year. Mesta were inactive, but quoted as stands firmer. There with especial activity in seller the year. Mesta were inactive, but quoted as stands firmer. There will especial activity in seller the year, 184,5564 to 184,556, 184

Riour was rather more active than yesterday, at dull nevertheless. The demand was chiefly for good to choice Minnesotas, which ruled steady, while other grades were quoted weak. Shippers held off, except to take one or two lots, and local dealers took hold but sparingly; the general feeling among buyers being in tavor of holding off for lower prices. Brain was steady. Sales were reported of 100 bris white winter extras at \$6.00; 250 bris do on private terms; 50 bris spring extras (Old Bets) at \$6.25; 75 bris do (Minn.) at \$6.00; 1100 bris do on private terms. Total, 1.740 bris. Also 40 toos brain at \$11.50 free on board. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Fair to good white winters. \$6.00 & 6.50 Choice do. 7.00 & 8.00 & 6.50 Choice do. 7.00 & 8.00 & 6.50 Medium to fair do. 8.00 & 8.00 & 6.50 Medium to fair do. 8.00 & 8.50 & 6.50 Medium to fair do. 8.00 & 8.50 & 6.50 Patent do. 7.00 & 81.00 & 7.0

way favorable, escopt those from the grashopper sections. All these things are proper sections. All these the grashopper sections are properly as the grashopper section. All the grashopper sections are grashopper sections. All the grashopper sections are grashoppe

43340: 1,200 bu do at 43340: 1,800 bu do at 430: 600 bu rejected at 410: 600 bu do at 40340: 1,200 bu by sample, white, at 490: 600 bu do at 480: 1,800 bu do at 470: 1,200 bu do at 440: 600 bu mixed at 440: 600 bu do at 420: 800 bu do at 440: 800 bu white at 500: 600 bu mixed at 440: delivered; 1,200 bu white at 500: 800 bu do at 480: 1,800 bu do at 480:

the same may be said with regard to the exports by canal.

The shipments by canal since the opening this year aggregate 13,005,000 but of grain, against about 10,000,000 bu for the same time during the three previous years. The canal toils collected at this port up to July 1 this year amount to \$388,500,838, against \$320,944.30 to the same date last year.

The shipments by railroad from Jan. 1 to July 1, this year, amount to 4,300,000 but of grain, against 3,234,000 but last year. The receipts at lake ports continue heavy. From Jan. 1 to June 21 the receipts at the five lake ports were this year 65,704,000 but of grain, and 2,893,000 bris of flour, against 48,766,000 but of grain, and 2,893,000 bris of flour, against 48,766,000 but of grain and 2,173,000 bris of flour during the same period of time last year.

York factory, 11%@12c; Western do, 10%@11%c; low grades, 5@8c.

COAL—Nothing new transpired in connection with this market. There is only a limited demand for anthracite, but the quoted prices are uniformly adhered to. Soft coals are selling with some freedom at nominally unchanged though rather irregular rates. We quote: Lenign, prepared, \$9.50(810.00; Lackawanna, cange, \$8.00; Lackawanna, other sizes, \$8.50; Fennsylvania Gannel, \$8.00; Indiana Cannel, \$7.50; Erie and Wainut Hill, \$8.00; Lick Run, \$8.00; Brooks, \$8.00; Blossburg, \$8.50; Hocking Valley, \$6.50; Indiana block, \$6.50; Minonk, \$5.50; Wilmington, \$4.50(85.00; Blossburg, \$8.50; Mocking Valley, \$6.50; Indiana block, \$6.50; Minonk, \$5.50; Wilmington, \$4.50(85.00; Barclay, \$5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers are buying now and then. Sales were reported to-day of 250 lard tierces at \$1.50; also, 350 pork barrels at \$1.20. Stock is dull and weak. Following are the quotations: Pork barrels, \$1.55a; 1.50; whisky barrels, \$8.605c; pork staves, rough, \$17.00 (220.00; de, bucked, \$18.0062,200; there staves, rough, \$17.00 (220.00; de, bucked, \$18.0062,200; there staves, rough, \$17.00 (200.00; de, bucked, \$18.0062,200; there staves, rough, \$17.00 (200.00; A6, bucked, \$18.0062,200; there staves, rough, \$17.00 (200.00; A6, bucked, \$18.0062,200; there staves, rough, \$17.00 (200.00; A6, bucked, \$18.0062,00; there staves, \$10.0062,00; there staves, rough, \$17.00 (200.00; A6, bucked, \$18.0062,00; there staves, rough, \$17.00 (200.00; A6, bucked, \$18.0062,00; there staves, \$10.0062,00; there s

STARCH-Silver gloss, 9%@10c; common, 8@10%c;

ports were this year 63,704,000 but of grain, and 2,293,1000 bris of flour, against 43,764,000 but of grain and 2,2173,000 bris of flour during the same period of time last year.

LATEST.

Wheat was fairly aprive late in the afternoon, and 4 @ \( \) \(

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

Thursday Evening, July 2.

The Board of Directors of the Lumberman's Board of Trade met this afternoon and decided to maintain the system of central inspection as heretofore conducted by the Board. The sellers regard the system with favor, and are generally disposed to patronize the measuring department as formerly, though they have not piedged themselves to pass all their lumber through the office of the Chief Inspector. Some buyers prefer to have outside inspector employed, and will not buy unless they are, and the sellers say they cannot afford to let a custom.r go and hold the lumber until some one will take it by Board of Trade measurement.

cannot afford to let a custom...r go and hold the lumber until some one will take it by Board of Trade measurement.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, \$1.62\(\frac{1}{2}\); Muskegon, \$1.37\(\frac{1}{2}\); Grand Haven, \$1.37\(\frac{1}{2}\); Ludington, Whise Lake, and Pentwater, \$1.50\(\frac{1}{2}\); Oconto, \$1.75\(\frac{1}{2}\); Muskegon, \$1.59\(\frac{1}{2}\). The wholesale market was more active. Both local and interior buyers were present, and took hold with more freedom than yesterday. The offerings were fair. Piece stuff was firm at \$3.75\(\frac{1}{2}\). Of or standard grades, and boards and strips range from \$9.00\(\text{ for mill-run}\). Lath sold at \$1.75\(\frac{1}{2}\). Following were the sales:

Cargo schr Hamlet, from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling at \$9.00\(\frac{1}{2}\). Of m short timber at \$9.25\(\frac{1}{2}\). L25 m joists and scantling at \$9.00\(\text{, for mill-run}\) at heart in the run at \$1.20\(\text{ cargo schr}\) Bronson, from Menomonee, deck-load common inch and 2-luch at \$3.50\(\frac{1}{2}\); hold full mill-run at \$1.20\(\text{ cargo schr}\) Jane at \$1.20\(\text{ cargo schr}\) Jane at \$1.75\(\text{ cargo schr}\) Jane at \$1.75\(\text{ cargo schr}\) Jane and cull inch at \$3.35\(\text{ of m lath at \$1.75\(\text{ cargo schr}\) Jane at \$1.75\(\text{ or m ommon and cull inch at \$3.35\(\text{ of m lath at \$1.75\(\text{ cargo schr}\) Jane at \$1.75\(\text{ or m ommon linch at \$1.75\(\text{ or m ommon and cull inch at \$3.20\(\text{ cargo schr}\) Las m trips and boards, mill tally, at \$1.20\(\text{ cargo schr Bronach, from Manistee, 100\) mill tally; cargo schr Kate Hinchman, from Oconto, 225\(\text{ m strips and boards, by yard-sorting, from Grand River, 125\(\text{ m strips and boards, by yard-sorting, culls, \$7.00\(\text{ common, \$9.50\(\text{ better than common, \$22\(\text{ lath, \$1.75\(\text{ Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.}\)

at Co.

AT THE YARDS
the demand was light. Prices are reported as follows: 

Butternut—Clear, \$35.00@80.00; common, \$25.00@ 30.00.
Cherry—Clear, \$40.00@60.00; common, \$15.00@ 25.00; cull, \$12.00@18 00.
Whitewood—Clear, \$30.00@40.00; common, \$20.00@ 25.00; cull, \$10.00@15.00.
Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, \$1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@60c; box boards, \$30.00@40.00; Florids red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; resewood, 50@30c; white holly, 30c.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS. . . CHICAGO.

Cattle. 4,144 4,792 2,201 3,800 57,373 .14,937 181

the yards for which buyers had not been found, and the market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beoves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 hs and over.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers. averaging 1,250 to 1,400 hs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 hs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,150 hs.

Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city alaughter, averaging 250 to 1,100 hs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 hs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers.

2.00(63.00

Price.
\$3,40
\$3,15
\$,20
\$4,373,4
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\$6,90 

34 good steers

64 choice steers

HOGS-Including the unsold hogs left over from yesterday, the total number on sale to-day did not fall short of 25,000. As this supply exceeded by about one-half the number required to fill the orders of the buyers in attendance, a weak feeling was early developed, and before 10 o'clock prices had eased off a good 10c, or to \$5.2566.00 for poor to extra. At the decline there was a liberal amount of trading, and the market closed steady at \$5.2563.50 for poor to common, at \$5.5565.70 for medium, and at \$5.7566.00 for good to extra. Bales chiefly at \$5.4065.73.

42 Price, No. Av. Price, No. Av. Price

siephant oil; 95c; plumbago oil, 75c; turpentine, 44g
45c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 16c; naphtha, common, 13/6
614c.
POTATOES—Were searce and very firm, under a
good local demand. New potatoes, when choice, sellreadily, but poor lots are duil. Quotations: Peachblows
in car-lots, \$1,456g,1.50; mixed and common, in carlots, \$1,206,1.40; peachblows from store, \$1,656g,1.75 per
bu; mixed lots, \$1,236g,1.45 per bu. New potatoes,
86,5068,00 per brl.
POULTRY—The offerings were larger, and small
spring chickens were easier. Old chickens and turkeys
soid at old prices. We quote: Turkeys, 116,12c;
chickens, \$3,256g,1.00; springs, \$2,006g,3.50 per doz;
ducks, \$2,506g,2.75.

SEEDS—There was a good demand for seeda-to-day
to fill orders, but the trading was restricted by the
light offerings and firm feeling of holders. Timothy
soid at \$2,706g,2.75 for good to prime. New seed
(prime) seller August was quoted at \$2,856g,3.00, inside
bad, Clover was firmly heid, Hungarian was in request, also buckwheat and flar. Millet was quiet.
Timothy quotable at \$2,406g,2.75; clover at \$3,156g
6.25; nax, \$1,75; esler August, \$1,70; clansda, do, \$2,150;
selloss, \$1,356g,1.00;
sello

clude 96 bsigs prime timothy at \$2.75; 27 bags good do at \$2.70; 4 bags clover at \$3.15; 55 bags buck at \$2.70; 4 bags clover at \$3.15; 55 bags buck wheat at \$2.70; 42 bags at \$1.12\(\text{i}\); 10 bags Hungarian at \$4.50; 22 bags at \$1.12\(\text{i}\); 10 bags Hungarian at \$4.50; 22 bags at \$1.12\(\text{i}\); 10 bags Hungarian at \$4.50; 22 bags at \$1.10; (2 canada, do, \$1.80; cordinary coarse, \$1.90; coarse diamond, \$2.00; crdinary coarse, \$1.90; coarse diamond, \$2.00; carse, cars cwt, at \$25 per head on scant, 6c per h, to dress \$4 he.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,300 head,
making 5,920 for the last three days, against 11,100
same time last week; lambs doing better and hadquick sale at \$6.30@7.00; a few extra Jersey lambs
going to 10@10%c. Sheep remain dull and weak at
\$3\cong 35\cong per h; sales include I car of Ohio sheep, 81
he average, at \$3\cong per h; 1 car do, 70 hs, at \$4\cong c; 1
car do, \$7 hs, at \$4\cong c; 1 car do, 76 hs, at \$4\cong c; 1
car do, \$8 hs, at \$5\cong c; 1 car do, \$7 hs, at \$4\cong c; 1
car do, 67 hs, at 10%c; 2 cars of Jersey do, 63 hs, at 10c;
1 car do, 67 hs, at 10%c; 2 cars of Jersey do, 63 hs, at 10c;
SWINE—Receipts, 1,750 head, making 11,040 for the
last three days, against 13,520 ame time last week,
nothing doing in live hogs. Dressed firm and active
at 7\cong @7\cong c er h.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,564; total for week, 11,934; market slow at weak yesterday's prices; most fresh arrivals through consignments.

SHEEP AND LAMB—Receipts, 1,800; total for week, 11,400; market slow; Canada lambs, \$6,0067.50; Canada sheep, \$4.6065.00; Western sheep, \$4.006, 4.75

Hoos—Receipts, 2,700; total for week, 11,500; market slow and dull; Yorkers, \$5.606.575; heavy hogs, \$5.9066.00.

\$5.90@6.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

Arrivals, 88
cars. Best, \$6.25@6.80; medium, \$5.50@6.00; common, \$4.80@5.25.

HOGS—Arrivals, 20 cars. Best, \$6.65@6.80; Yorkers, \$5.80@6.20.

BHEEF—Arrivals, 2 cars. Best, \$4.75@5.00; medium, \$4.00@4.50.

BALTIMORE.

The New York Dry-Goods Markets

New York, July 2.—There was a fair package movement of brown and bleached cottons, brown drills,
woolens, and wool finnels. Cotton goods generally
firm, with a few reductions in order to close out accumulations. Cabot 4-4 bleached shirting was marked
down to 11c: 9-8 do, ¼c; and 5-4 do, 15½c, and Waltham 42-inch, 14c, less trade discounts. Fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings active.

Pittsburg Oil Market.
Pittsburg Oil Market.
Pittsburg, Pa., July 2.—Crude very dull; July,
12%c; Paliadelphia crude not quoted.

12%c; Philadelphia crude not quoted.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORE.

NEW YORE.

NEW YORE.

NEW YORE.

NEW YORE.

NEW YORE.

17,300 bales; July, 16%(316 21-32c; August, 17 3-526 11%c; September, 17 3-16(317-32c; Cotober, 16 29-52 (316 15-16c; November, 16 11-16(316%c; December, 16 11-16c.

BREADSTUTYS—Flour dull and in buyers' favor; quotations unchanged; receipts, 13,000 bris. Rys flour and cord meal unchanged; Wheat less active and easier; receipts, 254,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, 31.346, 1.34; ungraded lows and Minnesota spring, 51.35(31.35; ungraded lows and Minnesota spring, 51.35(31.45); ungraded lows and Minnesota spring, 51.35(31.45); Rys dull at \$1.05(31.10). Bariey nominal. Mait more active.

ceipts, \$2,000 bu; mixed Western, \$56,000; the Western, \$66,000.

Hay and Hors—Unchanged.
GROCERIE—Coffee Birmer; Hio, 13% 622% 6. See Steady, Molasses and rice unchanged.
PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; crude, 5c; refact 12% spc; 12% cp July.
TURFENTINE—Steady at 36c.
EGGS—Heavy; Wostern, 20,200c.
PROVISIONS—FORK firmer; new mess, 18.59 cm 318.356[18.40 July; 318.556[18.55 August. Bed dull long clear, 10% c, short clear, 10% c, Middles steady long clear, 10% c, short clear, 10% c, Lard firms prime steam, 11 11-16c cash; 11% August.
BUTTER AND CHESSE—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at 99c.
PHILADELPHIA.
PRILADELPHIA.
July 2.—BREADSTOTTS—PARAMETER.

CHEESE—Weak; Western resessions, 10(2)10.
EGGS—Stoady; Western, 24c.
PETROLEUM—Refined, 12%c.
WHISKY—98%c.
OSWEGO

PETROLEUM—Refined, 12%c.
WHISEN, 798%c.
OSWEGO,
OSWEGO, July 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; Ma.
Milwaukee held at \$1.37. Corn quiet at 72@75c.
ST. LOUIS.
ST.

Lard unchanged:
LOUISVILLE,
LO

Whisky—946.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Beradetures—Flour stady and unchanged. Wheat dull; Ohio and lastan \$1.3564.138; Western spring, \$1.361.33, Cormixed Western fairly active; new, 76%c; old, \$2.00 at in good demand and firmer; Western mind \$6,650; white, 55,4666. Rys dull at 90,365.

Provisions—Firmer and more inquiry, Pet \$18.50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7%c; clear rib, 19%2.

Bacon—Shoulders, 7%; 67%c; clear rib, 19%2.

Butten—Firm; Western, 25c.

Whisky—98c, CLEVELAND.

cured hams, 146415c. Lard—Refined, 13a.

Buttern—Firm; Western, 25c.

WHIRKY—98c.

CLEVELAND.

O., July 2.—Breadstuy?—When dull and unchanged; No. 1 red, 41.25; No. 2 \$1.20. Corn unchanged; mixed, 70.671c. Oas stady; No. 1 State, 54c; No. 2 do. 52c; white, 53c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; standard white, 10c; Ohio State, test to 150 dogrees, 13c.

DETROIT,

DETROIT,

DETROIT,

Mich., July 2.—Breadstuy?—Pour dull and a shade lower; extra, \$1.47; No. 1, \$1.41; amber, \$1.20. Corn dull and declined, at 57c. Oats dull and a shade lower. Wheat dull and declined, at 496350c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

BUTTER—Duli and uncharged.
CHERTE—Scarce and firm; sales at \$18.00.
Lard steady; summer, 10%; steam, seller December, 9c; kettle scarce; jobbing at 11½c. Bulk mea's fair and firm; shoulders, 6%,65%c; clear rib sold last evening at 9½c; sime bid to-day, but held higher; clear held at 9½,69%c. Becon fair and firm; shoulders, 7½,67%c; clear rib,9½,610c; clear, 10½c.
WHINKT—Steady at 94c.
BUFFALO, July 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inactive; No. 2 normally, 66c; high mixed, 67c by bost-load.
Oats dull; No. 2 offered at \$1.00.
Control of the property of the statement of the

NEW OBLEANS, July 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn firmer; white mixed, 80c; white, 816,83c.
PROVISIONS—Pork active and advanced at 52,256
20,50. Dry-salt meats firmer at 7%c for shoulden.
Bacon firm.
SUGAR—Better demand; fair to fully fair, 865%c; prime, 9c; strictly prime, 9%c.
CORN MEAL—Advanced, at \$3,90. Others unchanged.
COTTON—Dull; sales 500 bales; quotations unchanged except low middlings, 15% (216c; receipts, 154 bales; no exports; stock, 40,622 bales; unsold last evening, 29,000 bales.
MONETARY—Gold, 10%; sight, % premium Stepling, 542. NEW ORLEANS.

MONEYARY—Gold, 10%; sight, % premium Siebling, 542.

MILWAUKEE.

M

MARINE.

Schr G. Eilen. Auskegon, humber.
Schr Magnolis, Muskegon, humber.
Schr Ithics, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ithics, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. R. Blake, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, White Lake, lumber.
Scow William Bates, Centreville, lumber.
Frop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, sundrischer Lumberman, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Bahlon gung Manitowoc, sundrischer, Schw Lamina, Sangstuck, wood.
Frop Europe, Montreal, sundrischer, Schw M. N. Dunham, Fike's Pier, wood.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Transfer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Joe Dresden, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Joe Dresden, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Joe Dresden, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Homest John, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Homest John, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, South Haven, lath.

Lucerne, Buffal M. E. Pers

dries.

Prop Empire State, Buffalo, four. 42 bales broom co. Solar C. H. Burton, Burato, 32 Prop City of London, Montres, bris flour, 2 tes lard, 50 pork, and sundries. Ware more quiet but stead Charters: To Buffal Sob & Austin, H. C. Righards, bridge, corn at 4c; prop Or Bosnote, wheat and corn; and cats, through. Total, wheat, 228,000 bu corn, and

Vennels Passed Passed Passed Passed Diseased to The Cl.
Pour Hunon, July 2—Aftern Props Wenona, Waverly; sturn!
Kent, M. C. Upper, Denmark.
PasseD UP-Props St. Joseph
vith Annie Sherwood; schr Exil
Kate Winslow, Monthor No. 1, T.
WIND—Northeast, fresh.
Pour Hunon, Mich., July
Props St. Albans, Flymouth,
Ehodes, Chambherlain with schr
C. J. Magill, Christina Milseon,
Wind—Northeast, light; west

whistle, and safety varve.

—The yachts in this harbor yacht race out on the lake on —The safet Philadelphis, Wednesday with her consort turned again yesterday. V broke her crank, disabling h broke her crank, disabiling he she could not proceed any schooner she had in tow hill her back to this port. The sent to her assistance, broke ting to reach her, but she was tug Van Schaeck. She will be

mont.

—All tolls on vessels entering a gay River, Michigan, will be about that has been established.

—Christopher McDowell has pu

Van Etteff, for \$1,000. The othe owned by Capt. George King, E. Hall:

—The new certificates adopted spectors of Steamboats, at their I have been furnished to Collectors of Steamboats, at their I have been furnished to Collectors of Steamboats, at their I have been furnished to Collectors of Steamboats, at their I have been furnished to Collectors of Steamboats, at their I have been furnished to made for July 1.

—The steamship Amazen is to better the made good, and will, it is hope seasons of good service.

—When off Long Point, on he tag Pringle caught fire in her by mmps out of order, it seemed would have to be beached. By he of the crew, and wonderful work pany, however, the fire was extinging the mage to the vessel's fram —The Dotroit Post of yesterday Douglass, with the schra Babinest dersleeve in tow, was coming the yesterday afternoon, parties about the cut let go the head lines of side, and it swung across the bod Gaudry. Cant. Patterson put over a collision with the seew and was fore it could well be avoided the to the searn of the Babinesia & George the r quarter. The Glide portion of her head gear carried untiqued, and the damage to the will amount to about \$300."

—The sea-going qualities of the built at Chatham the past wince Sarnia & Lake Superior Line, we tested a few days since during a Superior. The seas ran very has hurricane, during which dapt, alternative was to weather out the had on board 150 passengers, 60 of merchandise. The greater patter was thrown into utter confus of a loose character turned attended the style and to the entire satis thus storm was of twenty-ix her Press.

Fire-Crack.

From St. Nicholas

A good many elderly people
dreadful headaches on the Ko
I suspect they don't mind it
every purf of blue smake th
under their noses, they see
happy face.

It is a queer cristom,
frewerks, but it is observed
tries; among others, in Euse
November, in China on Ne
in South America on all a
able occasions. As you kno
womber is the anniversary
Plot, in which a sad scamp is
schemed to blow up the Hou
with all the members, great
But the plot was discovered
the patrictic people of Englitheir escape. On every anni
they have fireworks and born
burn effigies of the traitor.
Ital Guy Fawkes made wis
ragged old coat, a battere
benny paper mask. Boxes o
and crackers were secreted
an old chair, with a chorus of
following after and singing:
Gunpowder plot shall neve
As long as old England star
When he had been parade
streets, and reviled, and belt

When he had been parade streets, and reviled, and pelts was planted on the top of a band burned, amid the spluttes the crackers and squibs hidde. In the Southern States, as a live there know, Christmas Deasion for fireworks, and then desire for crackers and pin-wi on the Fourth. In Chies the tives fire off their crackers or as I have said, and travelers a continues from early morning without the least intermission children alone who enjoy thes women a hare in the

PHILADELPHIA.
July 2.—BREADSTUFFS.—Flour
st grades; others neglected: superst grades; others neglect Western reserve, 125 @13c; half Vestern, 24c. Ined, 12 %c;

ose, at \$19.00 here and up m, but only jobbing and order to; clear rio, 10%c; clear, 10%c.

LOUISVILLE. July 2.—Corron—Dull and a shade

quiet at \$19.00. Bacon quiet and cured hams, 13%c; plain, 12%c. and firm. Lard, 12%c.

BALTIMORE,

2.—BREADSTUTTS—Flour steady Whest dull; Ohlo and Indiana, in spring, \$1.306,1-30. Cornely active; new, 76%; old, 780, d and firmer; Western mixed, \$1.00, and former; inquiry, Pork, and more inquiry, Pork, Salvas, \$1.00, and \$1.00,

DLEVELAND.
July 2.—Beradstuffs—Wheat
d; No. 1 red, 41.25; No. 2,
ed; mixed, 70c,710. Oats steady;
2 do, 52c; white, 55c.
and lower; standard white, 10c;
9 degrees, 13c.
DETROIT.
July 2.—Exteadstroffs—Flour
lower. Wheat dull and a shade;
; No. 1, 81.41; amber, 81.2c,
ed, at 67c. Oats dull and declined,

ed, at 67c. Oats dull and declined,
1,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu,
4,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu,
TOLEDO,
y 2.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull
heat dull and declined; No. 2
No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.41; ex\$1.48; amber Michigan, \$1.21;
red, July, \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.183/
469.1.15. Corn dull and declined
spot; July, August, 63/c; damtand unchanged; No. 1 held at
ichigan held at 52c.
Talo very dull and nothing done;
r corn and wheat,
000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn,
0 bu.
1,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu;

or dull and a shade lower, at \$5.60 I a shade lower; sample lots, \$1.20, aged; mixed, 63@66c. Oats dull \$53c. Bye steady at \$0c. Barley

uncharged.

I firm.

fair and firm; sales at \$18.00,
, 10%; steam, seller December,
bling at 11%c. Bulk meats fair
6%;66%c; clear rib sold last
bid to-day, but held higher;
c. Bacon fair and firm; shouls
rib 9%;610c; clear, 10%c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFA

July 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn 80c; white, 81@83c. active and advanced at \$20.25@ firmer at 7%c for shoulders.

and; fair to fully fair, 8@8%es

10%; sight, % premium Ster-

July 2.—Biffansrupps.—Flour, Wheat fair and firm; No. 1 o. 2, \$1.19'4; July, \$1.19'4; weak and lower; No. 2, 574%. %c. Rye fair and firm; No. 2, inominal.
Mess pork firmer at \$17.50. a nominally unchanged.

,000 bu; flour, 100 bris; wheet,

GEMPHIS.

COTTON—Steady and higher;
pts, 204 bales; shipments, 83
des.

r quiet and weak. Corn meal
a scarce and firm. Oats nomi-

and nominal.

nd nominal. Bacon higher;
clear rib, 10%c; clear, 10%c

r. LCUIS. by 2.—Hous—Receipts, 3,138; 5; bacon, \$5,50@5.75; heavy,

845; dull and heavy; wintered aftive cows and heifers, \$1.75@

hicage, July 2.

RRIVED.

c-Lake, lumber,
ry's Pier, wood.

turon, ight.
d. coal,
d. coal,
d. coal,
d. coal,
d. coal,
sundries,
wen, Muskegon, lumber,
pids, Muskegon, lumber,
pids, Muskegon, lumber,
lumber,
lumber,
lumber,
lumber,
da Haven, lumber,
draud Haven, lumber,
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draud Haven, lumber,
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draud Haven, lumber,
draud Haven,
dr

ARINE.

W ORLEANS,

LWAUKEE

Prop Alsers, Errs, 25,000 but out of the four.

bels four.

Sehr T. Y. Avery, Oswego, 18,527 bu corn.

Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, 44,000 bu corn.

Barga Argonaut, Buffalo, 55,073 bu corn.

Sehr Clars Parker, Buffalo, 29,200 bu corn.

Sehr James C. King, Buffalo, 33,500 bu corn.

Sehr Almes C. King, Buffalo, 33,500 bu corn.

Sehr Mits Cloud, Kingston, 13,000 bu wheat,

Sehr Ante Vaught, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.

Sehr Ante Vaught, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.

Sehr Anter Vaught, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.

Sehr Anter Vaught, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn. DSWEGO.
BEKADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 2.

J. Corn quiet at 72@75c.

ST. LOUIS.

COTON—Dull and nominal.

Jour quiet and unchanged. Wheat

Ow grades, others steady; No. 2

no to faney new fall, \$1.25@1.35.

Market, 57c, on track; 58@30c cle
te higher; No. 2, 48@49c, eisyator. flour. Judd, Buffalo, 28,400 bu corn.
Behr Loveland, Buffalo, 45,500 bu corn.
Behr Loveland, Buffalo, 45,500 bu corn.
Behr T. C. Street, Oswego via Collingwood, 22,000 bu gehr C. B. Jones, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn. Behr Lucy Graham, Fish Creek, 300 brls salt, and sun

Behr Lucy Graham, Fish Crock, 300 brls salt, and sun driet.

Schr Rival. Oswego, 14,470 bu corn.
Schr J. P. March, Buffalo, 25,500 bu corn.
Schr B. B. Hubbard, White Lake, 20 bu cata.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.
Schr William Young, BuJalo, 20,614 bu corn.
Schr Menomine, Grand Haven, 15 brls oil, and sundries. dries.

Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, 519 brls.

Bour, 42 baies broom corn, and sundries.

Bohr C. H. Burton, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.

City of London, Montreal and Collingwood, 2,817

Prop City of London, Montreal and Collingwood, 2,817

bris Bour, 2 tes lard, 50 bris corn meal, 101 bris purk, and sundries.

Lake Freights

Were more quiet but steady, at 46 for corn to Buffalo. Charters: To Buffalo—Schrs Ganges, Fleetwing, D. 8. Austin, H. C. Richards, Flying Mist, Bells Walbridge, corn at 4c; prop Oneida, corn, and oats; prop Bosnoke, wheat and corn; prop Colorado, wheat, corn, and cats, through. Total, 10; capacity, 52,000 bu corn, and 28,000 bu corn, and 28,000 bu corn for corn for grant of the corn for corn for

van Etten, for \$1,000. The other three-quarters are ewned by Capt. George King, E. Parks, and Harvey Hall.

The new certificates adopted by the Board of Inspectors of Steamboats, at their has annual meeting, have been furnished to Collectors and Inspectors, to be issued on and after July 1.

The steamship Amazon is to be repaired at once at Detroit. Her condition is bad, she having received quite heavy strains amidships, and her planking, bulwarks, etc., being very much broken. Still she can be made good, and will, it is hoped, live to see many massons of good service.

When off Long Point, on her last trip down, the tug Pringle caught fire in her bunkers, and, with her pumps out of order, it seemed for a time that she would have to be beached. By hard work on the part of the crew, and wonderful work on the part of the pony, however, the fire was extinguished after doing alight damage to the vessel's frame.

The Detroit Post of yesterday says: "As the tug Douglass, with the schrs Babineau & Gaudry and Galdersiceve in tow, was coming through St. Clair cut yesterday afternoon, parties aboard the dredge at work in the cut let go the head lines of a sand scow alongside, and it swang across the bow of the Babineau & Gaudry. Cant. Patterson put over his wheel to avoid a collision with the scow and went aground, and before it could well be avoided the Gildersleeve ran on to the stern of the Babineau & Gaudry will amount to about \$500."

The sea-going qualities of the new stmr Ontario, built at Chatham the past winter for J. & H. Beatity's will amount to about \$300."

—The sea-going qualities of the new strr Ontarlo, built at Chabam the past winter for J. & H. Beatty's Sarais & Lake Superior Line, were most thoroughly tested a few days since during a terrific gale on Lake Superior. The seas ran very high and the wind blew's hurricane, during which Capt. Tripp found his only alternative was to weather out the storm. The Ontario had on board 150 passengers, 40 horses, and 500 lons of merchandise. The greater part of her cabit furniture was thrown into utier confusion, and everything.

of merchandise. The greater part of her cabin furni-ture was thrown into native confusion, and everything, of a loose character turned topsy-tursy, but the steamer herself withstood the ferceness of the gale in fine style and to the entire satisfaction of her officers. The storm was of twenty-six hours duration, —Desvoit Free Press.

From St. Nicholas for July.

A good many elderly people are afflicted with dreadful eadaches on the Fourth of July; but I suspect they don't mind it very much, for in every puf of blue smoke that wreathes itself under their noses, they see a boy's or a girl's lappy face.

under their noses, they see a boy's or a garl's happy face.

It is a queer custom, this setting-off of freworks, but it is observed in many countries; among others, in Eugland on the 5th of November, in China on New Year's Day, and an South America on all suitable and unsuitable occasions. As you know, the 5th of November is the auniversary of the Gunpowder Piot, in which a sad scamp named Gny Fawkes schemed to blow up the House of Parliament, with all the members, great and small, inside. But the plot was discovered and defeated, and the patriotte people of England still celebrate their escape. On every anniversary of the day they have fireworks and bonfires, and the boys bur effigies of the traitor. I have seen a capital Guy Fawkes made with a broomstick, a ragged old coat, a battered cld hat, and a penny paper mask. Boxes of matches, squibs, and crackers were accreted about his ugly person, and then his was carried over the town in no old chair, with a chorus of noisy youngsters following after and singing:

and then he was carried over the twenth in old chair, with a chorus of noisy youngsters following after and singing:

Gunpowder plot shall never be forgot,
As long as old England stands upon a rock!

When he had been paraded through all the streets, and reviled, and pelted with stones, he was planted on the top of a bonfire for a throne, and burned, amid the splutterings and fumes of the crackers and squibs hidden in his dress.

In the Southern States, as those of you who live there know, Christmas Dav is the great cocasion for fireworks, and then there is as much desire for crackers and pin-wheels as in the North on the Fourth. In China the almond-eved natives fire off their crackers on New Year's Day, as I have said, and travelers state that the noise continues from early meaning until midnight, without the least intermission. It is not the children alone who enjoy themselves; men and women a hare in the amusement with Just as much zest as the youngsters. In South

American countries, such as Chile and Peru, a friend of mine, who lived there, tells me that fireworks are introduced at every festival, and especially at those of the Church. The people derive a frantic sort of pleasure from them, and set them off in broad davlight and at all hours of the night. He is an enthusiastic fellow himself, and I am not sure that he does not exaggerate a little, but he says that he has seen a same business-man leave his office in midday and go into the street to send off a rocket. During church-services, also, fireworks are displayed, so that there is a perpetual Fourth of July. Perhaps some of you think it would be nice to live in such a place; I dou't.

The other day I bought shree packs of crackers, all made in China, and paid 8 cents each for them. You know how they are packed,—in white straw-paper, with a crimson label bearing an inscription printed in gilt characters. Well, when I got home, I began to wonder what the inscription on the margin meant. I am not a learned person, so I asked a Japanese student who understands Chinese to stranslate it for me. As the centre of one label is filled with the outline of an eagle, the pack evidently is designed for young Americans. And the wonderful-looking characters proved, after all, to be nothing more than an advertisement of the dealers, reading, when translated, as follows:

Our office is in Ou San, and we make the best kind of fire-crackers. Please copy down the advertisement,

ing, when translated, as follows:

Our office is in Ou Ben, and we make the best kind of fire-crackers. Please copy down the advertisement, and we hope there will be no mistake.

On the second pack are figures of two Chinameu, and the following inscription in Chinese:

The original store is now at the square of Kau Chin, and we set before the public beautiful articles, including fire-crackers, made by ourselves. We hope our customers will write down the advertisement and remember.

On the same pack the address of the firm (pro-On the same pack the address of the nrm (pro-nounced, Man Puku Do) is given; translated it means: "Ten thousand Prosperity Chambers." On the third pack there is the outline of a dragon, and in English, on the label, "Crescent Chop—Superior Fire-Crackers."

THE COURTS.

a hone note notes.

The defendants waited for a week or more before taking any active steps against Young & Co., and a telegram sent any time within three days after the delivery of the pork would obviously have stopped any delivery. Must this delay then be punished with a loss of the property concerned? By the settled law of Illinois, it must. The case of the Michigan Central Railroad vs. Philipps, 60 Ill., 192, may be regarded as deciding this. Applying the decision of that case to this, it may be said that the property was entrusted to the possersion of the purchaser by the consent of the owner under the form of a regular sale, and in completion of the same, and the consequence of this misplaced confidence should be borne by the defendants, rather than that the plaintiffs, the innocent purchasers, should be the sufferers by it. This decision was reached without any reference to the opinion of the Supreme Court, but there has been no evidence adduced to change the opinion then expressed, and the judgment will therefore be in favor of the plaintiffs, and that they are entitled to the property.

entitled to the property.

An appeal was again taken, and the case will probably go to the Supreme Court a second ime.
Melville Fuller and Monroe, Bisbee & Gibbs appeared for the plaintiffs, and Judge Lawrence and Mr. Ramsay for the defendants.

The EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The following is a synopsis of the Assignee's

ne following is a synopsis of the Assignee's ort of the condition of the Equitable Insur-\$24,633,17

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Reuben Ryle & Co. began a suit for \$1,000 against W. F. and J. J. Mayhon.

In the matter of W. F. Chatfield et al., the Assignee was authorized to sell account and notes belonging to the bankrupt at public auction.

Assignee was authorized to sell account and notes belonging to the bankrupt at public anction.

The Assignee of the estate of W. F. Foster was authorized to sell the accounts and cabinets of the bankrupt at public anction, and to pay all moneys on hand into court.

In the matter of the Franklin Bank, the Assignee filed a report, stating that he had sold the \$25,000 note of Lombard to J. D. Caton for \$18,000, as in accordance with the order made about ten days ago.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Marine Company of Chicago began a suit in assumpsit against Henry H. Honore, to recover \$250,000.

We are informed by one of the Directors of the Marine Company that the actual claim of the bank in this suit is about \$175,000, and that Mr. Honore entirely repudiates any claim of the Marine Company against him, but that the indebtedness is due from a third party; and that this suit is brought to effect a settlement of the matter, and to determine who oves the money. The International Bank began an action for \$15,000 against A. C. and O. F. Badger.

Anton Rauwolf broughtsuit in trespass against Christian Moench to recover \$5,000 alleged damages sustained by the defendant's calling him a awindler, chest, and thief.

Lewis D. Goodell sued Ebenezer Higgins, surviving partner of Higgins & Fowler, for \$4,000.

JUDGE ROGERS 602 to 610, except 608.

JUDGE GARY-168 to 200, except 175, 180, 181, 182, 195.

JUDGE McRoberts—Will dispose of all business before him.

JUDGE BURNS—Assists Judge Gary.

JUDGE BURNS—Assists Judge Gary.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERBOON COURT GONFESSIONS.

The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago vs. James Hamilton, impleaded with Ann S. Hamilton, \$1,048,95.

—The Marine Company vs. Edward S. Richards and H. C. Norris, impleaded with H. A. Richards, \$598.20.

—Same vs. E. S. Richards, H. A. Richards, and H. C. Norris, \$7,920.94.

JUDGE GARY—J. K. Russell vs. J. and E. Robinsor, \$257.58.—Patrick O'Malley vs. City of Chicage; verdict, \$1,609. and motion for new trial.—J. E. Shipley et al. vs. Harry M. Brown, \$415.67.

JUDGE BURNS—J. W. Lowell et al. vs. James Barker, James Brown, and Harrey Brown; verdict, \$2,789.20, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Patrick Cash et al. vs. James Clybourn, \$717.44.—G. B. Ripley vs. C. & Champlin and F. W. H. Rogers, \$913.15.

JUDGE BOOTH—Laurin F. Hilliard et al. vs. William Lange; verdict, \$107.27.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS. Judge Theard's Address to the Pope, and the Latters's Reply.

Following are the address of Judge Theard and the American pilgrims to the Pope, on the 9th of June, and the Pope's reply, both of which are from the current number of the Catholic Re-

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Business Transacted Yesterday.

Judge Jameson rendered a decision yesterday in the case of William Young et al. vs. J. L. Keck et al., involving about \$20,000 of pork. The case was tried about a year ago, and a verdict given for the defendants. An appeal was taken and the decision reversed, and a new trial granted, which has just been concluded. The facts are so well known that only a verbiref resume will be necessary.

On the 26th of July, 1872, J. L. Keck & Co., of Cincinnati, made a contract with J. Prooks Johnson to sell him 2,000 barrels of mess pork

A Samon president & control of the c

Israel." Do I speak the truth? You vourselves bear magnificent testimony to this truth. Oh! yes, I repeat with the prophet Isaiah, "Lift up thy eyes and see! All these are assembled; they have come to thee; thy sons have come from afar." These sons and these daughters have come from distant lands "bearing gold and singing praises to God." Yes, you have feared neither the hardships of the voyage nor the distance of your destination towards which you were bodnd, crossing the wide ocean to prosneither the hardships of the voyage nor the distance of your destination towards which you
were bound, crossing the wide ocean to prostrate your steps at the feet of Most Holy Mary
in one of her sanctuaries in France, and thence
direct yourselves towards this Rome, destined
by God as the see of his Vicar, and for that reason made a mark for the anger of unbelievers and
their blasphemous profanties. But, notwithstanding this, God with his omnipotent right
hand points her out in her most noble form as
the teacher of truth and nourisher of faith. May
God bless you, beloved souls, and may he, the
Lord, turn his gaze towards your country, a new
land, a new and vigorous nation, where the products of nature and industry flourish wonderfully, and where the Catholic religion enjoys unbounded liberty. There the true believers are
multiplied, and numerous conversions have necessitated the erection of many new dioceses.
But, while we beseech God to turn His gaze on
this His new vineyard, let us beseech Him sloo
that He may deign to remove from His vineyard
ail that does not belong to it, and that while the
Lutherses the Calviniats the Anglicans the this His new vineyard, let us beseech Him also that He may deign to remove from His vineyard all that does not belong to it, and that while the Lutherans, the Calvinists, the Anglicans, the Methodists, and so many other sects are wandering over the immense superfices of the United States, it may please God to bring the light of truth to so many millions of souls that they also may enjoy the fruits of Divine redemption. May God confirm from the high heaven these few words which His unworthy Vicar addresses to you. And you, who for a short time left your country to come to Europe and receive in Rome the blessing of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, unite with me in prayer, to obtain from God the multiplication of Isborers for the cultivation of such a harvest, in order that, sowing good seed even among difficulties may in good time reap the fruit in benedictions—Qui in lachrymis seminant in exultatione et benedictionibus metant. May God reconduct you to your homes, in the full spirit of charity, which, being diffusive, makes your relations, your friends, and your fellow-citizens participators of it. Let mothers be consoled in seeing their children grow up in the holy fear of God; fathers in beholding the fruits of their honest traffic and commerce multiply. Let this benediction extend over the whole of that great continent, and make it more worthy of heavenly favors. Finally, may it accompany you on the

diction extend over the whole of that great con-tinent, and make it more worthy of heavenly favors. Finally, may it accompany you on the voyage to your country, on the voyage through life, and may it be with you at the hour of death, —in that moment when you will yield your souls into the hands of God, to praise Him and bless Him all ages—Benedictio Dei Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti descendat super vos et maneat semper. Amen. How Gen. Forrest Liked to Be Shaved. The Civil Rigats bill may enable the colored gentleman to enjoy all the privileges of sodawater fountains, ice-cream saloons, and billiardrooms, but we would like to see him subject his visage to the manipulation of a white barber. He would find himself in as dangerous a position

as Gen. Forrest. It is said that Forrest went into a barber-shop

The Mechanies' National Bank brought suit for \$25,000 against Leander Read.

John Atkinson, Joseph Barnes, and William Farnsworth sued L. J. McCormick and Patrick Faunurg for \$1,500 each.

L. J. Cobb began a suit in trover against A. B. Clark and J. J. Brown, laying damages at \$5,000.

Henry Crawford commenced a suit in assumpsit against Dillard Ricketts, claiming \$20,000.

THE CALL.

On Broadway to be shawed. The colored gentleman who cofficiated was voluble. Forrest was in a good humor and disposed to be talkative. At last it came out that the gentleman who was being shaved was called Gen. Forrest, whereupon the colored gentleman wanted to know if he was having the honor to shave Gen. Forrest mildly assented. Whereupon the barber remarked that he was glad to make the General.

"Where is your brother?" asked the General. on Broadway to be shaved. The colored gentle-man who officiated was voluble. Forrest was in a good humor and disposed to be talkanve. At last it came out that the gentleman who was be-ing shaved was called Gen. Forrest, whereupon the colored gentleman wanted to know if he was having the bonor to shave Gen. Forrest of the late Lonfederate cavalry. Gen. Forrest mildly assented. Whereupon the barber remarked that he was glad to make the General's acquaintance as his brother was a soldier in the Federal army. "Where is your brother?" asked the General. "Where is your brother?" asked the General.
"He was killed at Fort Pillow!" answered the

"He was killed at Fort Pillow!" answered the barber.

Silently and gently as the fall of the snow-flake—but accurately and without hesitation—the General slid from beneath the razor of that barber, gained his feet, and with a face bare as to one side, and lathered as to the other, remarked: "You can't shave me this morning!" A friend who met him a moment later remarked the singular appearance of his face. The General merely observed: "I like to have half of my face shaved at a time."

FOR SALE - OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND Egan-ar. Beautiful lots adjoining south city limits; low prices; long time; small cash parment. Call for a plat. The most theattled and cleant improvements. There is no property choicer, cheaper, or more attractive and desirable. It needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Fine bargains may be obtained by prompt and early action. J. ESALAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

Commerce.

TOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, A house and lot on the North Side, man attreet care, \$2,000, and two houses and lots on South Side, near steam and street care, \$2,000 each. A good house, harp, and lot in nice locality, with fine trees, in northwest part of city, \$2,200, cheap, one-quarter cash, romainder 1, 2, and 3 years. W. S. MILLS, Room 1, 157 East Madison st.

TOR SALE—GOOD LOTS EAST OF WESTERN-av, for the small price of \$400 to \$650. Why not buy a lot and own a home of your own, convenient to omnibuses? Terms easy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 123 East Madison-st.

son-st.

FOR SALE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS,
water and gas, and lot 80x125 feet, south front, or
Jackson-st. just west of Lincoln, at a decided bargain,
SNYDER & LEE, it Nixon Building, northeast corner
of Mohroe and LaSalie-st.

LEE, 14 Nixon Scilding, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sta.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WESTERNAY, POLK, Taylor, Lexington, and Campbell-av. To parties wishing to build no money required down. Might furnish a little if desired. Inquire at 125 Clark-st., in the bank.

FOR SALE—A \$5,500 2-STORY AND EASEMENT house at Cottage Grove for \$4,300, MANN & CONG-DON, Room 18, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIFGANT COTTAGE AND FURNIUM: 1,000 and Madison-sts. Term easy; owner leaving town. S. F. HAWLEY, 123 LaSalle-st. F. H.A.V.LEY, 122 LASSIDE-SE.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—STONE
front residence 1148 Michigan av., in therough order
12 rooms, furnace, and all modern improvements.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—LARGE LOTS NEAR HUMBOLDT
Park and the boulevard; high ground, streets well
made; good water; only \$550; now is the time to buy. G.
B. GRIFFIN, 138 Madison-at.
TOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
for cash, one of the finest residences in the town of
Hyde Park. Two-story frame, il rooms, with lot 50x150,
two-story bara, fruit trees and flowers of all kinds, strusted on Madison-av., between Fifty-eighth and Fiftyninth-sts. Address B 54, Tribune office, or see owner on
promises.

promises.

FOR SALR—\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Bldge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until pad; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, I&L LaSalle-st., Room 4. erty in market. IRA BROWN, Id Lakalle-st., Room 4
TON SALR—AT-BVANSTON, 3 BLOCKS FROM DE
T pot on west ridge, 140x214 feet; one of the finest corners in the town for a boautiful home; offered on east
terms. WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 162 Washington-st.
TOR SALE—LOTS IN WHIPPLE'S ADDITION TO
T Evanston; every lot a beautiful garden spot, with
trees and avergreens; bargains offered for a short time
WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 162 Washington-st.

WAIPPLE A CASTLE, 12 Washington-st.

TOR SALE -CHEAP AND ON LONG TIME, 2007
130 on South Park benievard, just north of Fitty-first.

TOR SALE -AT EVANSTON-THE LARGE, ELET gant residence of George P. Lee. The house, containing about 14 rooms, is well-fitted up, with furnace,
bathroom, gas, and every convenience; stable and carriage house, trees and shrubbery, and large let; very
chicle location. For particulars apply to C. D. PAUL &
CO., 68 Washington-st.

TOR SALE -HOMES-WE WILL BUILD FIVE
A good hous at Normal School to rent and sell on
montilly payments. STORES & WARE, 94 WashingLurst.

DOR SALE WAY WASHINGTON-STORES & WARE, 94 WashingLurst.

Lonest.

POR SALE EVANSTON LOTS AND BLOCKS:
good bargains offered in choice property morey loaned parties who will build. Houses for sale on monthly
payments. Parties taken to see the property. Call for
plat. JOHN CULVER, southwest corner Clark and
Washlagton-4ts. Washington-sta-LOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-ONE OF THE FIN-est located blocks on the hill at Washington Heights. Oat be bought for less than its worth, or will exchange for house and lot. Address owner, C.S. Tribune office. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—\$5,000 CASH AND \$5,000 IN 5 YEARS, 7 per cent interest, will purchase, of a party hard up, lands in this State worth to-day double that amount; will bear the strictest investigation. Address C 85, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED - REAL ESTATE ON NORTH SIDE, south of Lincoln Park, east of Wells-si; will give in part payment two new houses and lots near Central Park, 214 foot at Maywood, and a nice lot on Milwaukes-ar, all clear of incumbrance; will pay some cash or assume small incumbrance. Address Mi L, 21 Walton-sums small incumbrance. ourselves, and humbly pray you to accept the small presents which we lay at your feet.

THE ANSER OF MIS HOLLESS.

At a moment when the Church of Jesus Christ is assailed by so many different enemies, at a moment in which the world would wish to cover the Church with mist and darkness, at the very moment Gol, with His omnipotent breath, dispels the darkness and the mist, and shows to the world the beacon which guides us pilgrims on this éarth, and points out the course which leads to the haven, all the different enemies endeavor to obscure this Church in various ways. There are those who endeavor to obscure this Church in various ways. There are those who endeavor to obscure this Church in various ways. There are those who endeavor to obscure this Church in various ways. There are those who endeavor to obscure this Church in various ways. There are those who endeavor to obscure the Church in various ways. There are those who endeavor to obscure the Church in various ways. There are those who endeavor to obscure the Church with deceit and hypocrisy, and they are an impious sect, who intrude themselves into the very sanctuary, and pretiend not only to regulate rices and discipline, but, perhaps, even the dogmas of this cash judges with lot from 40 to 50 feet, worth about \$10,000.

Wanted-From 10 TO 40 ACRES OF LAND ON West Side, west of city limits. Apply to A. C. REED, 154 Washington-st. BUSINESS CHANCES. A LAUNDRY DOING A NO, I BUSINESS FOR a sale; all newly fitted up and in a good locality, southeast corner of Halsted and Randolph sis. Cause of solling, sickness. Come and see it. Cheap for cash. A STOCK OF GROCERIES AND FIXTURES FOR Asle, as the Stock-Yards; rent low. Inquire on Halsted-st, second door south of Forty-third.

A GROCERY-STORE FOR SALE, ON ONE OF the best places on the West Side. Inquire at No. 43 Blue Island-av.

A RETAIL DRUG STORE INVOICING \$3,000 FOR Tribue office. Tribuse office.

DiNING HALL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—
Behautfully nited; situated in the principal thoroughfare in the City of Grand Rapids, Mich., with a firstelast patronage. Proprie or, having other business that
requires all his attention, offers this at a great bargain;
worth 82,500; sl. 800 will buy it; there is a fortune in this.
For further particulars apply to J. B. MACKARLANE,
183 West Madison-at., Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, OR TAKE PARTner in the liquor business, one of the best corners on
the South Side; other business takes all the time, only
reason for selling. Inquire of JOHN MORRIS, 154 West
Lake-4t.

Lake-4t.
PLOUR AND FEED STORE IN THE BEST LOCA.
It is South Side; old stand; room for additional business; must be sold, on account of sickness. SEIP-PEL & CO., 124 Clark-st., Room 6.

business; must be sold, or account of sickness. SKIPPELS CO., 124 Clark-st., Room of the state of the period of the state of the stat CALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, WITH OR Without stock, cheap for each; satisfactory reasons given for selling. 27 West Madison-st. given for selling. 37 West Madison etc.

CALOON AND EATING-HOUSE, 869 SOUTH

Olink-st., for sale; doing good business. WILLIAN
POST, Real Estate Broker, 13 Otts Block.

POST, Real Estate Broker, 13 Otts Block.

THE FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPtion, such as beds, bedding, parior and chamber
sets, carriets, mirrors, dining-roum and kilchen goods,
stores, dec., and the bar and bardatures, and a goods
stores dec., and the bar and bardatures, and a good
store of wines, liquors, and cagas, and a good
of the Exchange Hotes of the Arthure Hotel
Hotel for all possession sites, ill., opposite the Clifton
Hotel for all possession gives immediately. Address
WM. O'NBILL, Ottawa, Ill. \$600 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN Call or address 81 South Clark-st., Room 29.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED OR D. not experienced partner, with a capital of 41,500 to \$2,000, to go in the country and start a general storm. The advertiser is in business at present and has had by years experience in burying goods. No dead-beats need apply. Address D 47, Talbune office. apply. Address D 47, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$10,000 TO \$20,000 TO take an interest in an established coal-mining business. Most of the coal is sold in this market. Address, with particulars of amount of capital, etc., COAL OPERATOR, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars in an established paring business: stanle good. dollars in an established paying business; staple goods, apply, KIMBALL & CO., 11 Methodist Church Block PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—GEORGE OLWELL, with five formerly resided in New York City, and stopped at the Great Pacific Hotel in this city hat September while on his trip from California to New York, will learn for something to his advantage by addressing the undersigned; or any friend or acquaintance will conter a great favor by addressing P. D. TY RIELL, box 167, Chicago, Ill. San Francisco and Omaha papers please coup. INFORMATION WANTED-WILLIAM WALTER please address ANNA HEIDRICH, care North Side

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. ON EASY TERMS—FURNITURE, STOVES, CAR Data, and crockery, at terms to suit the purchases there; JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Medison at. TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR 300 WEST HARRI son-at., 9 rooms, suitable for boarding-house or two small families. Apply on premises. TO RENT-NEAT COTTAGE, 108 SOUTH LINCOLN-st., Trooms, cheap to desirable terant.

TO RENT-1-ROOM HOUSE, ONE BLOCK FROM street-oars, on Green et., near Lake. Inquire of the owner, W. H. PHARE, 122 Destroom-4t. TO RENT CHER, THE CHARMING MARBLE front residence 257 Wabashav. B. H. CUMMINGS 102 Kast Randolph-st.

and Fifth-av.

TO RENT-OR FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE
House of 10 rooms, with large lot, in Hyde Park,
small cash paymen', balance in two and four years. A
GOODRICH, Room I, 124 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-A NEAT COTTAGE near Normal School. Large lot with barn; rent \$17. L. L. WOOD, Room 11, 157 Clark-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS-576 STATE-ST., OVER PEKIN
Tea Company's store, to gentlemen, first-class rooms
furnished or unfurnished. Ceilings 13 feet, building
brick, with modern unprovements.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE PARTIES CAN GET
I good furnished housekeeping or pleasant sleepingrooms at very moderate rents, 157 and 148 South Halsted.
TO RENT-FRONT ALCOVE SUITE TO TWO OR
three gentlemen, with first-class board, as 404 Michigan-av. TO RENT-4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING.

also cottage of 4 rooms in good repair. Location
Smith-st, one block west of Union Park; \$20 per month.
Call at 85 Dearbornst. Room 32. TO RENT-THE MOST ELECANTLY FURNISHED rooms in the city, to gentlemen only; charges reasonable. 89 Dearborn-st., Room 33.

TO RENT-PLEASANT ROOMS WITH OR WITH out board at reasonable rates. Continental Hotel, State-st., corner Eldridge-court. TO RENT\_TWO OR MORE ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, complete for housekeeping; are nicely arranged for lodging; day-board close by. 818 Wabab-av. bash-av.

TO RENT-THE LOWER PART OF TWO-STORY
house, 4 rooms, 2 closets, and pantry, cheap. Inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

TO RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS;
I transient received, 164 and 168 East Washington-st,
Room 50.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOM suitable for two gentlemen, only 8 minutes' walk from State and Madison-sts. 252 E. Indiana-st., n. Dearborn TO RENT-PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT 1 263 and 265 West Madison-st.
TO RENT-SUITE OF 3 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping, in marble-front building, near Union Fark. Bath-room, not and cold water, marble basins, etc. Apply at 541 West Madison-st.
TO RENT — THE COOLEST AND BEST FURnished rooms are at the Thompson House, 163 South Clark-st. Transients taken. Office, Room E. TO RENT.—HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FITTED rooms, with modern improvements; 193 East Washington-st. MRS. C. B. ROBARTS. Ington-st. MRS. C. B. ROBARTS.

TO RENT — TWO HANDSOMELY FÜRNISHED rooms, front and rear, each suitable for 1 or 2 gontlemen, in a fine private house. Call at 370 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS PAFTLY FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping, large dining-room; plenty of day-boarders can be had if desired; also single rooms for gentlemen only, 521 West Madison—st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES. &c

TO RENT-GOOD STORE ON TWENTY-SECOND-st. pear Wabashav. Fine location; cheap rent. HENRY WOOD, Room 3, No. 125 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS STORE SUITABLE any business, and 3 turnished room rented with es-without store No. 679 West Madison-st. Miscollaneous.
TO RENT—AT 279 WEST MADISON-ST., IN RES-taurant, cigar stand with counter, 6-foot case, win-dow and gas fixtures.

WANTED -- TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-WITH BOARD, OR BOARD ANTED—TO RENT—WITH BOARD, OR ROARD

mail sleeping-room attached, and use of bath-room; or
small sleeping-room attached, and use of bath-room; or
Jackson, and Randolphe-is,; by two respeciable ladies;
references exchanged. Address K 3, Tribuns office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT FURintere, a neat cottage of 7 to 9 rooms; must be in
the property of the propert WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL, FURNISHED house, or part of a house, about 6 or 7 rooms, by a responsible party without children. Address J 2, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT 3 SMALL ROOMS ON North Side, south of Chicagost, by a middle-aged couple, for light housekeeping. (Want good location. Rent sure Address, stating terms, sto., H 92 Tribune

A UCTION—AT 237 STATE-ST., OF HORSES AND carriages, every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a.m., by WM. BUTTERS. Carriages at private sale.

A SPERNDID ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, phaetons, buggies, etc., for sale low, at 293 State-st., corner Van Buren; also some second-hand. F. L. SMITH. SMITH.

CURTAIN LANDAUS, SHIFTING QUARTER CLAR
CURTAIN blackops, blackops, side-bars, etc., etc. est Washington-st. B. F. MURPHY & CO. West Washington-st. B. F. MURPHY & CO.

NOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST TURN-OUTS
in the city. Elegant horse, top-buggy, and harmens;
must be sold to-day. Can be seen at 28 Mast Adams—st.

NOR SALE—A SPLENDID-LOOKING 6-YEAR
old sorrel horse for \$75; also two nice driving or workhorses for \$45 each; they show a good gait; also, cheap
worker for \$25, if sold to-day or to-morrow, at \$71 Catherine, near Centre—av. FOR SALE A LADIES' PHAETON-HORSE; ALL FOR SALE-CHEAP-HORSE, WAGON, AND At It least Madion:

At 181 East Madison-st.

TOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-25 HORSES AND ponies; good drivers, workers, and saddle horses; bargaras to-day; must close out before the 4th. 65 West Monroes at. FOR SALE 5 FINE CHEAP WORK HORSES: I'UR SALE-5 FINE CHEAP WORK HORSES; one bay, \$75; one fine gray horse, \$15; one top phaston, \$15; one top phaston, \$15; one top phaston sees buggy, \$85; one top phastoness buggy, \$85; one open buggy, \$80; also, set of good single harness and one shifting-seat top buggy; also, the best bay pony in Chicago, 14; hands, on a trot inside of 3 minutes; this stock must be sold to-day. Call at Carpet-Cleaning Works, 4f and 45 West Adams-45.

West Adams-8t.

FOR SALE-1 HAVE A SQUARE BOX LIGHT TOP buggy; also pony phaeton but little used; also express and grocery wagons; 2-seated democrat, much below their value. HATHAWAT, 600 State-s. value. HATHAWAY, 600 State-st.

TORSE-SHOEING SHOP FOR SALE, IN A FIRSTclass location, and with a good run of ouatom, with
3 sets of tools, and a good stock of shoes; business doing
from \$700 to \$500 a month at present; can be brought to
\$1,000 or over in a short time. Reason for selling ill health.
This is a good chance. For further particulars, address
K 13, Tribune office, in full name.

DOCKAWAYS, RAGUICHES, PARE DIA FROME K 18, Tribune ofnoe, in full name.

POCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, PARK-PHAETONS,
to road-wagons, top and open buggies, phaetons, etc.;
low prices. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL. Iow prices. 27 and 28 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

W ANTED-A HORSE TO BE USED UNDER SAD
dle or in harness; must be sound, well broken, and
kind. Reply by letter, giving age and description,
BRYAN LATHROP, Room 8. 94 Dearborn-st. WANTED-A GENTLE DRIVING PONY AND small phaston for ladies driving. Call at 972 Wabash-av., Room 8, before 10 a. m., July 3. WE HAVE THE FINEST STOCK OF TOP AND open buggies, phaetons, road-wagons and side bare in the city, and will sell cheap for eash. FLETCHER & LAZEAR, & Seat Adam-at. WANTED-A GOOD HORSE OR BUGGY, FOR boiler in good order; will give a good deal. C. H. REID,

'FINANCIAL. CAN USE \$10,000 OR \$15,000 OF GOOD REAL estate paper secured, on good property with a wide margin. Do not wish any on property outside city north. Address A fo, Tribuse office. I WANT \$2,000 FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS ON my State-st. lot, worth \$7,000 under the hammer; will pay 10 per cent, but no commissions. Address D 18, Tribune affice. money to per cent, but no commissions. Address D.S. Tribune affice.

Money TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolphest, near Clark. Established 1884.

Money TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jawelry, or other collatorals, at the Private Loan Office, 17 Clark est., upstairs, Room 5.

TO LOAN — \$2,500 ON FIRST CLASS CHICAGO real estate. Wanted Perchaser for inst-class 116,000 security. J. D. HARVEY, 95 Washington-48. TO LOAN—AMOUNTS, \$1,000 TO \$10,000, ON CITY
real estate, or improved Illinois farms within 100
miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block, 99 Clark-st. TO LOAN-IN SUMS FROM \$1.00 TO \$5,000 AND upwards, on improved real estate. DUNSTAN \$0.00, TO \$5,000 AND \$0.00 TO LOAN, SHORT TIME, AT CURtals. OLIVER BESLY, 167 Washington-st. \$3,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON REAL ES-INSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Building.
\$5,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON REAL ES-INSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Building.
\$5,000 OR \$16,000 WANTED TO INVEST IN A banking, smelting, and manufacturing company, profits 100 and 200 per cent. Will take loan or give interest in business. Address B S M, Tribune office, FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OAKLEYS INFALLIBLE BED-BU warranted or no pay. Call or address ARTHUR OAK-LEY, 680 State-st. LEY, 690 State-st.

TOR SALE—APPLETON'S NEW AMERICAN CYclopedia, 16 volumes half-morrocco, for \$60, cost \$104. Chambers' Engylouedia, 10 volumes, latest English edition, with maps, \$30, cost \$48. W. T. KEENER, 56 Washington-st., Room 2. OR SALE-POINTER DOG; GOOD FOR SNIPE and chickens. Price \$25, one-half his value. 161 T and chickens. Price \$25, one-half his value. 161
Twenty-fourth-st.

TOR SALE—RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICKets to all points less than regular rates. From \$1\$ to
\$15 saved. Tickets bought at nighest prices at the
General Ticket Offics, 75 Clark-st., basement.

BUILDING MATERIAL FOR SALE—THE IRON ROOF OF THE COURT-tiouse, the Jail, complete or in parts, as required; fron girders and columns, the corrupated from ceiting, a large quantity of beam iron, 10 and 15 inches wide, also bricks, well cieaned, and rubble ston, at prices and in quantities to suit parties building. Apply to THOS.

DIVORCES. DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUD-ulently. Fees after decree. Ten years' practice in the country of Chicago. Address Post-Office Bay 1837. WANTED-MALE HELP

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH—A CUSTON AND general job-work man, one that is used to work in this section preferred; a good hand will find steady employment. S. ED. SNOW, Earlville, Ill. WANTED 4 OR 5 GOOD TINNERS AND COR-nice men, immediately, at SALE 4 MOORE'S, Lafayette, Ind. Lafayette, ind.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BARBERS;
no others need call; also a brush boy. 259 West
Madison et.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH, ON LIGHT TOOL
work. Apply as 166 South Clark et., basement. WANTED-TWO CARPENTERS. APPLY AT 128
Ewing st. Good men wanted. WANTED-TWO GOOD BARBERS AT PALMER

Coachmen. Teamsters, &c.
WANTED-GERMAN, DANE, OR ENGLISHMAN
to take care of fine team and wait on a lady. Most
be small-site, neat-loofing, sober, and honest, and bring
undoubted reference. No others need apply. M. L.
SCOTT, 218 South Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 TRACKLAYERS, 25 LABORERS, 10 farm quads, 30 quarrymen, 16 sawaill hands; steadywork; free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL & OO., Chicago Employment Burean, 259 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED-75 RAILROAD LABORERS; ALSO, 50 to work on farms, saw-mills, etc. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscolianeous.

WANTED-AT THE ASHLEY HOUSE, BLOOM. Ington. Ill., a colored head-walter in dining-room. None but those knowing themselves first-class need apply. BIRNEY & MONROE, proprietors.

WANTED-ASIGER MAN TO GROOM HORSES and pall the cow, at No. 52 South Peoria-et.

WANTED-A GOOD, ENERGETIC BOY, FROM 12 to 13 years of age; one that is not afraid of work. WANTED-THREE YOUNG MEN, ABOUT IF years old, to work on garden and in green-house, at \$15 per mouth and board. W. D. ALLEN, 141 State-st. \$15 per month and board. W. D. ALLEN, 14 Scate-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH FROM \$10 TO \$100; THE
best invention ever offered; \$20 a day; no experience required. 156 Washington-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN—WE CAN SHOW YOU AN EASY
way to make \$70 a week if you can raise from \$30 to
\$100. Call or write, RAY & CO., Chicago, 165 East
Randelph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED WITH
the coal business; a porson acquainted with the
steam trade preferred. West Side. Address E 45, Tribbune office, bune office,

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY; A VIOLINIST TO travel. Call before il o'clock this morning at 94 West Madison et., up-siairs. EDWIN.

WANTED-BELL-BUY AT BURKE'S EUROPEAN Hotel, 140 and 142 East Madison-et. Call before 8

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-AT 1127 WABASH-AV., A GERMAN girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 965 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED-ONE OR TWO GOOD, FAITHFUL girls to do second work and assist in eare of children, at 575 West Washington-st. No tramps need apply. APPLY
W ANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at No. 22 Oakwood-av. boulevard; good wages paid; no Irish need apply.
W ANTED-COMPETENT AND STRONG GIRL TO W. ANTED-COMPETENT AND STRONG GIRL To bring references. Basemont 87 Dearborn-st. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS KITCHER GRIL AT
WS78K Indiana-av, Must understand opoking, and
be good washer and ironer.
WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE
work in a small family. Call at 18 Aberdeen-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT, RELIABLE GIRL for second work; references required. 714 Wa-WANTED-E WAITER-GIRLS AT 949 STATE-ST. W ANTED-A GOOD EXPERIENCED GIRL TO do dining-room and chambersork, and willing to make herself generally useful, at 18 North Clark-st.
W ANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DU GINNERAL housework for a family of two; wages, \$2 per week. Call at 229 Weet Madison-st., bird floor. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 301 Thirty third-st.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-SIX GOOD DININGroom girls, and one to take charge of room at
Nevada Hotel, 160 Wabaahav.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECOND
girl to go a short distance in the country. Inquire
at 175 East Randolph-st. to-day and Monday.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family. Apply at 246 illinois-st.
WANTED-A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK, AND also a nurse qui; good references required. At 207 WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED DISH-WASHER at the Wabash House, corner of Congress-st.

WANTED-A STRADY, INTELLIGENT GIRL TO take care of children. Apply at Room 5. No. 151 Monroe-st., between 8 and 10 o'clook this morning. Reference required. WANTED—AT 109 CALUMET.AV., A GOOD GIRL to do sewing and take care of baby. Apply between 9 and 12 a.m.; references required.

Lanndresses.

WANTED - FIRST-CLASS STARCHE MAND
shift-fromer. Co. O. D. Laundry, 579 Wabash-av.
Prompt pay and steady work.

Miscellaucous.

WANTED-50 WAITER-GIRLS AT RYAN'S VArieties, 176 and 178 South Clark-st. Call from 10°a.
m. to 2 p. m.

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY RESIDENCE OR business property, and assume a small incumbrance, 300 feet on Fiftieth-at., 175 feet east of Vincennes-av. Also 130 feet corres Vincennes-av. and Fiftieth-at., Just ne block north of the great South Side Park, all clear neumbrance. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st TO EXCHANGE-PROPERTY ON STATE-ST. Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-ava., between Fifty-fourth and Sixtish-sta, for improved, unincomberger ositience or business property worth \$20,000 to \$50,000 J. HENRY & JACOB Wall., 164 and 146 Dearborn-st.

cornor Madison.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT, 26X101 FEET, NRAR THE
new Custom-House and Post-Office; cash value of
equily, \$4,000. Address A 43, Tribune office.
TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BUSINESS BLOCK ON
South Side, value \$34,600, for a good improved farm
within 100 miles of Chicago. Address, stating full particulars, A 25, Tribune office. ticulars, A.E. Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE — FOR CHICAGO IMPROVED
R. R., all under cultration; also, 18-acre froit farm at
Benton Harbor, Mich. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 266
LASalle-21.

TO EXCHANGE—ACRES, BLOCKS, 'AND LOTS AT South Englewood or Washington Heights, close to depoit, to exchange for good farms or other property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 200 LaSalie-st. TO EXCHANGE 4 VERY CHOICE LOTS NEAR Fifty-fifth-st. bonisvard and Ashland-av. for anything desirable. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st. desirable. Linglik & Darklow, iso Destroined:

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT
house with ten rooms; water and gas-fixtures through
house. Title perfect, with no incumbrance; to exchange
for one on Scuth Side, or for lot, whether incumbered or
not. If worth more than mine will pay difference in cash,
luquire at 57 Statest. JOHN COVERT. TO EXCHANGE—A FINELY-BUILT 2-STORY AND basement cetagon marble-front house, free of incumbrance, on Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-at., to exchange for house south of Twenty-second-st, and east of State-at. Will assume small incumbrance. Call at 12 LaSalle-st., Room 26. TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE 40-ACRE TRACT
South (clear), with cash, for business property world
\$50,000. STORRS & WAKE, 94 Washington-et.

TO EXCHANGE—5-ACRE TRACT (CLEAR) AT Clyde for house worth Siz, 00. Will assume. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-4t.

TO EXCHANGE—100:161, MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR I Forty-second-st., equity \$5,000, for farm or house and lot; also, iots at Northwestern Car-Shops. Will make a fair trade. S. E. GRONS, Room 14, 106 Fifth-av. TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE, worth \$20,000, for a stock of groceries on a cash basis.

(H. SHAW, State-ABOUT 100 LOTS FOR A FARM In car city, or ther desirable property, real or personal. M. C. SFAULDING, SCICAY-S., Room 5. TO EXCHANGE OIL PAINTINGS AND A STOCK of fine engravings, framed, for real estate or horses and carriage. NEWPERT, Room 15, 167 East Madison-st. WATED—TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES CHOICE
WATED—TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES CHOICE
KARSAS land for a stock of goods, cigars and tobacco
or stationery preferred. Address J 63, Tribune office.

WANTED-A WELL-IMPROVED FARM. UNIN-cumbered, in exchange for a fine business block in Chicago, value, \$84,000. Address, stating full particu-lars, A 23, Tribune office. WANTED—GOOD OFFICE OR PARLOR FURNI ture in exchange for clear lots. KIRK B. NEW ELL, Roem 13, 94 Washington-st. MUSICAL.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND planes for rental and sale at lowest rates, at THEODORK J. ELMORE & CO. S 78 State-st. and 915 West Lake. A NEW PIPE-ORGAN, SUITABLE FOR A SMALL church, for sale at a bargain. \$500. W. W. KIM-BALL, State and Adame-eta.

H ALLET, DAVIS & CO. S GRAND SQUARE AND upright planes for sale only at W. KIMBALL'S, erorer of State and Adame-eta. Chicago. corner of State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

NEW AND SECOND-RAND PLANOS AT DIScount. J. H. Holcott, 250 Warres, is selling hi
instruments at prices very much below the usual rates
One good toned 7 octave plano to rent for \$6 per month
size upright for \$5. ene upright for \$8.

ORGANS AND MELODRONS TUNED AND RE paired and put in first-class order at the Organ Factor, 63 Indians-et.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM \$100 TO \$200 does at the 67th April 100 to \$150. deons, 815 to 8th Apply of Agent Company, ESTAB-and Adams etc.

CMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY, ESTAB-Blabed 25 years; 50,000 now in use. W. W. KIM-EALL, wholesale agent; State and Adams-etc.

ONEW PIANOS TO RENT. APPLY AT KIM-BALL'S, 305 to 229 State-etc.

SEWING MACHINES, DEVOLUTION IN SEWING MACHINES—SEWING machines of all kinds repaired and japaneed, making oid machine as good as new. Old style Singer and heeler & Wilson machines changed to the latest style a small cost. New machines of different kinds for all to to per centiess, the list price at the Novelly orks, C. WALLSWORTH, Manager, 16 State-st., third floor.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice III State-st. Machines sold on mentally payments;
10 per cent discount for cash.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFSOUTH Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on

Bookkeeners. Clerks. &c.

STUATION WANTED-L. O. O. F.-BY AN ODE
Poliow, as eleck in a grocery store; has had symmetry
experience. Can come well recommended. Address
of ROOEK, St. Denis Hotel, Deeplaines-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GERMAN, has had long experience in the femor goode business, wholesale or retail, as saleman. Address M 6, Tribun office.

SITUATION WANTED-AS BOOKKEEPER Of a cooming of the coordinate of the coordina

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED-TO SOAP MAKERS-BY 1 young man of practical experience, as superintendent of a soap factory. Address TROS. C. CLARKS, con Market and Huron-sta, or J. R. C., Box 5017, Boston Mass. SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD CAKE BA Si, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COACHMAN
Swill gire best of reference from last place employed.
Address K 4, Tribune office.

Miccollaneous.

Miccollaneous.

STUATION WANTED—AS BARKERPER, BY A young man from New York City; has had 19 years' experience. Call or address M. FRYER, IS South Waterst., Central European Hotel.

CITUATION WANTED—AS BAR-TENDER, BY A young man of eperience; best of references given, Address or call at EDWARD NOLAN'S Salous, E West Late-et. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man to work in private family, or as porter in a store. Please address, for 8 days, F 75, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO RESPECTA
Dis English girls to do chamber work in a hotel or
boarding-pouse. Good references. Address J S. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE GIRL
for chamberwork. Flease sail for J A W, as the
European House, on Habited-st., near Madison.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO AMERICAN
Sirick one as cook, the other second girl and plain seming; best of city references. Call at 28 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK
in a hotel or restaurant; understands all kinds of
cooking. Apply as No. 116 Fourtin-4.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL, AS
cook, washer, and ironer, or will do second work. 20
Jackson-8.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN-AS SISTUATION WANTED BY AN AMERICAN AS second girt, and to assist in plain sewing. Address N. C. 25 South Paulina-st.

Scametresses.
SITUATION WANTED BY A DRESSMAKER, TO
Sew in families by the day. Wages, \$1.50 per day.
Call at 130 Twenty-second-st., fourth door.

Housekeepers.
SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY
S a middle-aged widow, German, with one child, boy
syears old; best of references given. Please address
letters to MKS. LEWIS, 186 West Fourteenth-st.
SIFUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WIDOW LADY
Of culture, as housekeeper in a bachelor's or widower's
family. Reference given and required. Address, for 3
days, C 68. Tribune office.

Employment Agents.
SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF
good Scandinarian and German help can be supplied
at free. DUSKE's office, 59 Milwaukes-av. BOARDING AND LODGING.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR-HARRISON-ST., RRICH per week, with use of plans. Day board, \$4.

153 RAST RANDOLPH-ST.—WASHINGTON DINrooms; large, handsomely furnished from rooms; alse small rooms. Commutation tickets, \$5.56 102 4. To starte. T. GOOD BOARD AND WELL ared rooms at \$4.50; day board, \$3.50, 802 WABASH.AV. — NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, with closest, with or without board, and home comforts; also a barn; terms reasonable.

1025 WABASH.AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE board.

board.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICKLY FURNISH ed front from to rent, with board; also a lady dosires a pleasant lady roomasie.

122 SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—TWO PLRASANT rooms, suitable for family, with board at reasonable vates.

North Side.

Hotels.

BISHOP-COURT HOTEL, NOS., 507, 508, 511, 513, and 515 West Madison-st; J. F. PIERSON, manager. First-class location, convenient to business, spar Union and other parks; alike pleasant for fawilies, young gentlemen, and the traveling public remaining in the city a few days or weeks. Prices to suit the times. WABASH HOUSE, He AND HO WABASH AV.—
First-class day-board, \$5 per week. Elegant rooms
57 to 812. Transient, \$2 per day.

\$2.50 PER DAY.—GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
tennih-sts., Chicago. N. W. EDCER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN WAUKEGAN, ILL.—A FEW PER-BOARD IN WAUKEGAN, ILL.—A FEW PER-BOARD EN WAUKEGAN, ILL.—A FEW PER-DR. ROESCH, Waukegan, Ill. For reference apply to F. Ziegfeld, Director Unleage Musical College, 45 Wa-bash-av.

BOARD WANTED.

office.

DOARD—BY A HANDY MAN WHERE HE CAL
do general repairing in exphange for board. Addres
C 78, Tribune office.

DOARD—IN KENWOOD OR HYDE PARK, WITE
a private family, for self, wife, and two some agell and b. I desire good accommodations, and am willing
to pay a fair price. Address E. B. SMITH, care Hamlin, Davey & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUS.
A try readers can do so in the best and cheapest manned y using one or more sections of Kellegy's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLGIGG, 79 Jackson-st. paper Latts. Apply to A. N. N. KELIGGO, TO Jectson et.

A GENTS WANTED TO SEND TWENTY-FIVE
A cents a year, or ten cents for these months, for
Agents' Guide. Tells who went agents and what for
JAMES P. SCOTP, 128 States at.

A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE
B. bought at the highest prices. A. PRIELSMA. BE
South Clark-st. Orders by mail promoty attended to.

A LL GASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING ANT
A miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending to
JOMAS GELDER, Lean Orice, BO States!

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED
accounts adjusted; work requiring an experi solicited,
WHEE & TUCKER, Accountants, Room 8, 18 Madison,
DED. BUGS-IF YOUR ROOMS OR HOUSTS AR
infected with cockwiscenes or bed-bugs, apply or ac
dress A. B. COMAN, 47 West Madison-st.

PLEVATOR BUCKETS—A PIERR A SEASON'S USI dress A. B. COMAN, 47 West MadSon-et.

PLNVATOR BUCKETS—AFFR A SEASON'S USI
Lin Messrs. J. & K. Buckingham's Great Central
Elevators, we have received the following certificates
"Chicago, June 22, 1874.—The Rivet Bucket is a firstelass bucket in every respect. P. Cartin, Forenan Central Rivators." For price and descripte list address
Rivet Bucket Company, Oxfos 18, 28 Washington-et. GOOD MEN, TRAVELING FOR OTHER HOUSER, can do handomely by selling our ciga, a cocamination. VAN RENSERLAER & MANN, D Wabash-av. on. VAN RENSSELAER & MANN, B Wabash-av.

DERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ESTATES or interest in lands, either by inheritance or equitable title, desiring financial or legal aid to proseoute the same, can find reliable assistance by addressing Dos. Tribdue office.

To BUILDERS—I WANT SOME BUILDER TO ersect me two dwelling houses and take part pay for same in city improved property. For further particulars address E 65, Tribans office.

WANTED—A STRAM DERRICK, WITH MAST, boom, and shives, all complete. GEO. F. NOR RIS 4 CO., IE Reat Madison-at.

WANTED—A TWO-FOOT LIQUOR CASE, SECOND hand; also one upright case. Boly West Adams-st.

4TH OF JULY—DRIVING GLOVES—WILL EST open on the 6th to fit all our customers with size doys skin driving gloves at \$4.38 a prir. PARIS GLOVES. STORE, 91 State-st.

100 NeW AND SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR
100 seis cheap. Safes repaired and exchanged,
Vault work, etc., at HARRIS' safe-manufactory, 22 and
25 Rangiolph-st.

4 THOF JULY-KID GLOVES-FOR THE CONt vehicuse of our customers our fitters will all be on
hand on the 4th to fit everybody for the occasion. FARIS
GLOVE DEPOT, 34 State-st. \$500 A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WISHES will par large profits and give quick returns. No liquer. No patent. K 72, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. OUND A BAY HORSE, WHICH OWNER CAN

have by proving property and paying supeases, at 149
Vernou-av.

LOST—THE IST INST., ON WABASH-AV., BELiveson Jackson and Van Buren-sis., or from there to
State, a red Ruseis, procket-book containing a small sum
of money. The finder will receive a suitable reward by
calling at Room 6 Major Block.

LOST—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, A BLACK LEAther eatched, supposed to have been left in a Cottage
freturning to REV. DR. LOCKE, 1072 Frable av.

LOST—A GRAY HORSE; HAD A LEATHER HALter on, and a little sore forward, and wors shoes.

LOST—A GRAY HORSE; HAD A LEATHER HALi will pay 345 for the return of him. 66 West Madhousel.

LOST—ISMALL MARE, 4 YEARS OLD, AND TOP
buggy, square-box, patent wheels painted black, common harness; taken from Joseph Shalifaux, 19 Hum
island-av. A liberal roward will be paid for the recovery
of the above property.

STRAYED OR LOST—MAROGANY-BAY MARE, 5
years old, from Ingercoil's blacksenith-shop, 166 and 189
Jackson—t, between B and I o'diock to-day. Return to
T. SINGLE'S barn, corner Van Buren and LaSalle-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CO SEE THE WONDERFUL CLAIRVOYANT AND I female physician; she is the wonder of the age. Come ye isorciclous, be extended and doubt no more. Come, learn lessons of windom that will be beneficial to you in time to come. She will discover your friends, point out your essenties, and result this wonderful lady can do so by each ring at her residence, if South May-et.

Reports of Races Elsewhere Yes-

terday. The Mutuals Defeat the Philadelphias.

THE DEXTER PARK MEETING.
Yesterday was the second day of the first sumner meeting at Dexter Park, and though the me offered was in the main attractive, ntly so, at least, to draw a paying andien n many sections of the country,—the attendance was even smaller than Wednesday. The only on that can be assigned for the lack of patronage is that the running race is not the favorite phase of turf sport in this city. Running horsemen have always made this com-plaint, and it would seem that it is well groundd. as season after season passes by with ut any noticeable increase in the public interest in this species of amusement. In the Southern States, as in England, the runng race-course is a national institution, and i patronized at all seasons of the year. Trotting matches are never heard of in England, and seldom occur below Mason and Dixon's line. The people seem to be born with a love for horseback riding, and generally prefer that means of locomotion to any other as being the most graceful and healthful exercise that can be indulged in. Besides, it develops the full speed of the horse at his natural gait. In the tern, Middle, and Northwestern States, with Hasterb, Middle, and Northwestern States, with the exception of one or two localities, running is almost wholly ignored, and entire attention given to trotting. The scarcity of widers in all our large cities is frequently commented on by foreigners. When a man can afford to get around without the particular assistance of his legs he almost invariably goes on wheels, and a trotting-horse is the only animal now in existence that can draw a wheeled vehicle with any degree of comfort to the occupant. Hence, that pecaliar stostered more in the sections mention ed afort to the occupant. Hence, that peculial tian elsewhere, and hence, also, running is cor-respondingly neglecced. Chicago is pre-eminen. If ya trotting city, if the descriptive expression may be used, and it would appear that no amount of advertising can make her citizens believe that there is any excitement in seeing a fine field of thoroughbred horses gailoping at the top of of thoroughbred horses gamping at the op of their speed. It would be no use to argue the matter with them now, for that has often seen done, but they will doubtless discover their mistake some

Notwithstanding the lack of attendance, which Notwithstanding the lack of attendance, which must be, from the very-nature of public amissments, a more or less discouraging circumstance, Mr. Mansur is still hopeful for the future, and as determined as ever to stand by the agreement he made when he assumed the management of the track. Though he may be out of pocket after the present meeting is over, he has the next one to fall back on, and, as that will be in the main a trotting meeting, and will bring out the main a trotting meeting, and will bring out the best stock in the country, there can scarcely be a doubt as to the ultimate success of his un-dertaking. He might as well come to the con-clusion now as at any other time that running clusion now as at any other time that running races will not pay, no matter how well they are gotten up, or how attractive they may be to those who understand and take an interest in them. Goldsmith Maid, in an exhibition troe, will draw more people to Dexter Park on a rainy day than the two fastest running horses in America appearing in the balmiest and most delightful weather.

THE ATTENDANCE. Yesterday was a beautiful day for out-door amusement, the sky being blue and clear, and the wind light and refreshingly cool. Not with-standing these natural inducements to spend a pleasant afternoon, with good racing to look at, pleasant afternoon; with good racing to look at, and fine music to listen to, only about lifty vehicles were driven to the park, and the number of persons who reached there by other means was not greater than 500 or 600. Very many of these were Englishmen and Canadians. They are not often found in large numbers at trots, but when a running race is up they can be easily discerned all ever the course, and the nearer they can get to the horses before they start the more happy and confented do they seem.

The sport began about 3 o'clock and ended at The sport began about 3 o'clock and ended at 6. It consisted of two running races—mile heats for all ages, carrying weight for age, and a mile dash for all ages, carrying 100 pounds up—and a very ordinary trot for a sweepstakes purse of \$50 a corner between three horses that could not travel a mile in 2:50 unless they were drawn by a locomotive. The entries for the mile-heat race were four in number, as follows: Hankins & Conlisk's Glenner, T. J. McGibbon's Astoroid filly, M. B. Sculiv's Noll, and Edward Asteroid filly, M. B. Scully's Noll, and Edward Harrison's Sweet Bay. A good many pools were sold on the result, Gleaner being the favorite at large odds. Her justified the anticipations of his backers, as will be seen further on. In the mile-dash, Ed. Harrison's Falmouth, Fred Lloyd's Port Leonard, H. C. Magee's Nellie Grin, Thomas McEntee's Little Frank, Hankins & Coulisk's Young Harry of the West, and William M. Barron's Crusader were the contestants. The slow trotters were Bonner's Charley, Leary's Johnny, and Bristol's Catifornia Chief.

THE FIRST RACE oid filly, M. B. Scully's Noll, and Edward

iam M. Barron's Crusader were the contestants. The slow trotters were Bonner's Charley, Leary's Johnny, and Bristol's California Chief.

THE FIRST RACE

was the mile-heats, for which a purse of \$450, divided into \$300, \$100, and \$50, was offered. The horses presented a fine appearance when they came on the track for the opening heat, and were quickly given the word after the preliminaties of blanketing, unblanketing, weighing, etc., were gone through with. George Mansur had charge of the starting, and succeeded in getting the restive animals off in even shape in the following order: Sweet Bay (pole), Noel, Asteroid filly, and Gleaner. The latter horse bounded to the front before the crowd had gone fifty feet, and led to the home stretch by a length, being under a pull all the way around. Sweet Bay was the second horse, the other two having no particular business in the race, except to tail out behind, and make the scene look pretty. Coming down the stretch Sweet Bay managed to get his nose on Gleaner's quarter, and a gallant struggle for supremacy ensued between them. Nexher gained nor lost, however, and they went under the wire in that position, Noel being third, and the fiely last. Time, 1:43%. Considerable astorishment was caused by the amountmement that the time was 1:43%, but it speedily changed to merriment when it was discovered that the timing watch had figured up five seconds too fast.

The second heat, though a slower one, developed better racing. The horses went away well together, but daylight gradually began to appear between them as the rastest ones took their proper places. They straggled around the turn, with Gleaner in the van and Sweet Bay maif a length to the front, and ne flew past the judges stand with that much advantage over Gleaner. The other two came along in the order they did before, and several lengths behind. Time, 1:49. An effort was made to have Sweet Bay railed out for foul riding, but the judges gave no credende to the story, not having observed the alleged offense themselves.

to the story, not having observed the alleged offense themselves.
Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the horses off for the final heat of the race, but it was accomplished in the course of time. Noil took the lead at the start and the Asteroid filly second place. They maintained their positions half way around, at which point the other two, having had time to breathe, clubbed together and wen by them like a flash. Gleaner entered the home stretch half a length in advance of Sweet Bay, and kept the lead to the close, Asteroid filly third, and Noil fourth. Time, 1,50%.

Following is the:

DIRITE PARK, CHICAGO, III., July 2, 1874.—First nummer meeting, second day. Mito heats for all ages for purse of \$450—\$300 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to

THE MILE DASH.

was next in order, and though considerable interest was manifested in it by betting men, it did not afford them or others much amusement, as it was an easy victory for Nelly Grin. She was the favorite in the pools at slight odds. There was a disposition at first to make Port Leonard and Falmouth choice horses, but the knowing ones fought shy of them, and preferred to take the chances on a new horse with

a good record. A fair start was secured for the race, but Nell's emberior speed developed itself at the very outset, she taking a lead that none could wrest from her, though Port Leonard and Harry of the West made some good attempts toward the close. She won the race comparatively easy by a length and a half, Leonard being second. Harry thrid Falmouth fourth, Little Frank fifth, and Clusader last, with plenty of space between all of them. Following is the

lowing is the

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Mile dash, 100 pounds up, for a purse of \$900-\$200 to first and \$100 to second.

H. C. Magee's s. m. Nelly Grim, 4 years, by Asteroid, dam Mollie Hamilton.

1 Fred Lloyd's b. g. Port Leonard, 5 years, by Voucher, dam Prunella, by Imp. Glence.

Hankins & Comisk's b. g. Harry of the West, dam by imp. Glence. imp, Giencoe.

Ed. Harrison's b. g. Faimouth, 5 years, by Planet, dam Red Rose.

Thomas McEntee's s. g. Little Frank, by second Jack Malone, by Revenue.

William M. Barron's ch. g. Crusader, by Asteroid, dam by Glencoe.

Time—1:48%.

It would be superfluous to give a detailed description of such a trial of speed as the tretting race turned out to be. The only persons interested in it were the men who owned the horses, and the general public will probably be satisfied with the information that Mr. Leary's bay horse won the money in three straight heats, which were trotted in a little faster time than three minutes. It being a sweepstakes purse, the minutes. It being a sweepstakes purse, the other horses got nothing.

There will be no races this afternoon, the

There will be no races this attention, the entries for the purses offered having failed to fill in accordance with the advertised conditions. The probability is the horse-owners did not desire to run their horses to-day and again to-morrow, and preferred to wait until the latter day.

ENTRIES FOR THE DIXON BACES.

Special Disorte to The Chicago Pribine.

DIXON, Ill., July 2.—The Dixon Driving Park
Association races take place July 8, 9, and 10.
The following are the entries:
Purse No. 3, \$150, trotting, 3:30 class—Red
Squirrel, Prince, Alfred Doie, Charley, Comet,
Tuckey Jane, American Boy, Little Fred, John
Randolph, Billy Richards, Fanchon, John Race,
and Black Frank. Randolph, Billy Richards, Fanction, John Rice, and Black Frank.

Purse No. 4, \$500, trotting, 3-minute class—Phil Sheridan, Modoc, American Boy, Frank Allison, Yankee George, Nat Baker, Little Fred. Fred Sprague, Rosa Belle, Sterling, and Little

Jake. No. 7, \$1,200, trotting, 2:24 class—Pilot Temple, Dan, Gen. Howard, and Bodine.
Purse No. 8, \$500, trotting, 2:33 class—Phil Sheridan, Chickamauga, Hattie, Observer, Tom Wooder, Young Princeton, Gold Leaf, Tornado, and Bertha.

and Bertha.

Purse No. 11, \$800, trotting, free for all—Pilot,
Temple, Rattler, Dan, Gen. Howard, Bodine,
and Tornado.

Purse No. 12, \$450, trotting, 2:40 class—Silky
B, Yankee George, Forest Queen, Brigham
Young, Iowa Mand, Beile, Fred Sprague, Bay
Beh, Rosa Belle, and Little Jake.

Purse No. 3 will be trotted for on Friday, the
10th.

Purse No. 9, 875, running quarter-mile dash-Mayflower, Mollie May, Golinda, and Shoo Fly,
Purse No. 10, 8600, running, free for all, mile
leats, 2 in 3—Emir, Rob Roy, Cape Cod, Little
Frank, Young Harry of the West, Gleaner,
Alice Ward, and Western Star.
Purses Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6, running, not filled;
the following are the entries to date: Bob How-

ard, Alice Ward, Emir, Ella Hankins, Western Star, Cape Cod, and Young Harry of the Wes

Star, Cape Cod, and Young Harry of the West.

THE OTTAWA MEETING.

Special Impatch to The Checao Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 2.—The second day of the four days' horse-races here, at the County Fair grounds, were well attended, and the races exciting. The trotting race for 3:20 horses for \$200 was wos by Alex, of Jollet, Ill.; Soriel Tom, of Lockport, second; three other competitors distanced. Alex's best time, 2:48.

The race for 2:50 trotters, six entities, for \$350, was won by Capt. Jack, of Idwa. Best time by Capt. Jack, 2:29. He won three straight heats. A pacing race for \$175 was won by Sealskin of lowa, in 2.8014

The races for to-morrow are all 1 mile and repeat, for 3-year-olds, purse of \$450; and 1 mile dash, free to all, for \$250.

The purses for Saturday, the 4th, are large, and have attracted the best horses in the West, the entries comprising some noted trotters and

RACES AT GALKSEURG.
Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GALESBURG, 11..., July 2.—The second day of the races in this place, like the first, has provee a hot one. The races, however, have been well ed, more than usual interest being man fested, from the fact that there has been nothin but running on the programme of the day. first was a \$150 stake for 3-year-olds.—\$2

The second was a \$350 purse, mile heats, free

for as:
Emma M.
John McCormick

Time—1:47½; 1:41. The third was a dash of two miles, purse \$200, \$150 to first, \$50 to second: Molly Jones...

The last race was balf mile heats for \$75:

Time-481; 5274; 55%.
AT HUNTINGTON, IND.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribura,
HUNTINGTON, Ind. July 2.—The second day's
races of the Huntington Driving-Park Association passed off weil. The running race, mile
heats, best two in three, was won by the bay
gelding Servoy, owned by J. McMahon, of Vickesburg, Miss., in two straight heats. Time, 1:54%
and 1:53%.

burg, Miss., in two straight heats. Time, 1:54% and 1:53%.

The trotting race for horses that had never beaten 2:45 was won by Little Sam, owned by B. C. Holly, of Grand Rapids, Mich., in three straight heats. Time, 2:45%, 2:46, 2:46%.

The purse in each of these races was \$100.

The races continue until Saturday evening.

THE INDIANAPOLIS MERTING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 2.—Goldsmith Maid, Judge Fullerton, and Red Cloud are entered and will trot for a \$5,000 purse at the Indianapolis meeting, July 15, notwithstanding the report from Evansville to the contrary.

RACES AT COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., July 2.—The crowd in attendance upon the races to-day was considerably larger than yesterday, and the interest manifested was great.

In the trotting race, 2:27 class, for a premium

fested was great.

In the trotting race, 2:27 class, for a premium of \$170, ten horses were entered; eight started. The race was won, in three straight heats, by Ohio Boy. Time—2:31, 2:273′, and 2:30½. Second money went to Stewart Maloney, third to Silver Sides. Silver Sides did some noble work, and lost one heat by a slight skip just before

and lost one heat by a slight skip just before going under the string.

In the running race, free to all, under the Lexington rules, for a purse of \$700, five horses started. The first heat was taken by Ranche Woi Me in 1.47; Hartland, second; Charleston, third; War Jig, fourth; and Bonnie Ring, fifth. War Jig took the next three heats and race in square, sayle. Ring, fifth. War Jig took the next three heats and race in superb style. Time—1:47½, 1:49. and 1:48½. War Jig took the first money, Ranche Woi Me second, and Hartland third. During the third heat Bonnie Ring went lame and was withdrawn.

Evansville, Ind., July 2.—The July meeting of the Evansville Turf Association attracted a large crowd to the city to-day. The race between Goldsmith Maid and Judge Fullerton, for \$5,000, was won by the Maid in three straight heats—2:25½, 2:20½, 2:21½.

50,000, was won by the Maid in three straight heats—2:25½, 2:20½, 2:21½.

The second race was for horses that never beat 3 minutes, for \$300; six entries, and five started. The first heat was won by Joseph Wilson's Kittie, of Rushville, Ind.; the next three by Hare, and Norman's Jim Fisk, of Indianapolis. Time—2:54, 2:42, 2:43¼, 2:41.

BASE BALL. NEW YORK, July 2.—Base ball—Mutuals, 12; Philadelphias, 9.

ST. LOUIS TO BE REATEN. The playing nine of the Union Stock-Yards Base Ball Club will be in St. Louis to-morrow, and, after that bridge has been successfully inaugurated, will meet the Red Stockings of that city and play them for the championship of the THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

This club will arrive from the East this morning. They have been challenged by the Uniques.

ing. They have been challenged by the Uniques, but have not yet accepted.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Tom Collins has been nabbed at last. Officer Cases found him beastly drunk last night, and locked him up in the Harrison Street Station. All parties looking for him can find him there.

locked him up in the Harrison Street Station. All parties looking for him can find him there.

Burglars bored through the floor in the rear part of the grocery store kept by Moseley Bros., at No. 370 State street, last night about 11½ o'clock, and secured \$2 in currency. Officer Carson was watching the place a short time previously, but found no one about. On returning, after the burglary, one of the Messrs. Moseley was in the store, having had occasion to go there, and discovered the robbery. This is the third time the place has been entered, and the police attribute it to a party who is well known to the proprietors, and whom they have endeavored to screen.

HOTEL ABRIVALS.

Sherman House—D. Eggleston, Cincinnati; Ira Nelson, Ottawa; Mrs. and Miss De Groff, Davton; George Steck, New York; A. G. Guillemard, England.

Tremont House—W. Delafield, St. Louis; Gordon W. Lloyd, Detroit; T. Megate, Japan; S. R. Dennes, Lynn, Mass.; George S. Cuching, Lowell, Mass.

Grand Pacific Hotel—James Waison, Pittsburg; J. B. Humphrey, Towanda, Pa.; the Hon. Stephen R. Moore, Kankakee; Wilham Clifford Neff, Cincinnati; M. C. Blair, Pittsburg, Prof. Eastman, Belott; F. B. and M. W. Perry, England; Richard A. Shaw, Savannah, Ga.

Patmer House—The Hon. John A. Kasson, Iowa; the Hon. D. Ricketts, 'ridi unapolis; the Rev. A. Frank Howe, Terre Haute; J. Bailey, New York; W. H. Rickers, Hairtord, Conn.; E. C. Hibbard, Milwankee; J. T. Austin and family, Terre Haute; Gen. S. F. Cary, Cincinnati.

NAPOLEON III.

His Birth and Childhood. We give the following extracts from the first volume (just published) of Mr. Blanchard Jer-rold's Lite of the late Emperor. Additional im-portance is given to this Life by the fact that a great number of private documents of the Napol-eon family have been placed at Mr. Jerrolo's

command:

Mrs. BIRTH.

On March 27, 1808, the Emperor Napoleon sent a letter to his brother Louis, in which he proposed to make him King of Spain.
Charles IV. had just abdicated, and the Prince of Peace was in prison. King Louis answered: "I am not the Governor of a province. For a King there is no promotion but to Heaven; all are equal. With what face can I go to demand an oath of fidelity from another people, if I do not remain faithful to that which I took to Holland when I ascended the throne?" It was not that the King-snip of Holland was a bed of roses. Harassed by the complaints of his subjects, whom the continental blockade was ruining, he endeavored to solace them with Court gayeties. Tired of the Hague, he removed his Ouen to lead them, and every day lessened the hope that she would return. In addition to political differences between the Royal couple, there were conjugal jealousies on both sides.

It was in this trouble, and with both the Emperor and Empress far away from Paris, that

een Hortense gave birth to a son, the future Queen Hortense gave bith to a son, the future Napoleou III., in the night of April 20, 1808, at her hotel in the Rue Cerutti, now the hotel of MM. Rothschild, Rue Lafitte. In her unpublished memoirs, the Queen gives the following account of her accouchement: "In the night of April 20, 1808, I gave birth to a son.' I should of April 20, 1808, I gave birth to a son. I should have preferred a daughter; but the news filled my mother and the Emperor with joy. He had salutes fired all along the Spanish frontier, where he then was. Politically he considered it fortunate that a second son of his house should be born. To give him the news I dispatched my Frevch shamberlain, M. de Villeneuve; and to my husband I sent my Dutch chamberlain, M. le Comte Bylandt. The King had the event announced to the people assembled under his balcony, and received the customary felicitations." M. de Talleyrand had been commanded by the Emperor to assist at the acconchement of the Queen. On this Her Majesty has left a curious note. She was in an alarming condition of ote. She was in an alarming condition of nervous excitement for some days after her delivery. "The visit of M. de Talleyrand," she remarks, "asgravated my nervous state. He was to assist at the birth of my son. He generally wore powder. The scent of it was so stron that when he came near me to congratulate in I was nearly suffocated."

"When," the Emperor begins, "having reached a certain age, one looks back to the earliest days of childhood, one sees only isolated are real pictures that have fixed themselves in your memory, but which it is impossible to connect. My earliest remembrance goes back to my baptism, and I hasten to remark that I was 3 years old when I was nabized, in 1810, in the chapel at Fontainebleau. The Emperor was my goodather, and the Empress Marie Louise was my godmother.

"Then my memory carries scenes that have struck the imagination. The

my godmother.

"Then my memory carries me to Halmaison.
I can still see the Empress Josephine in her saloon on the ground floor, covering me with her caresses, and even then flattering my vanity by the care with which she retailed my bons mots. For my grandmother spotled me in every sense of the word; whereas my mother, from my tenderest years, tried to correct my faults and develop my good qualities. I remember that once arrived at Mainnaison, my brother and I were masters to do as we pleased. The Empress'who loved flowers and conservatories passionately, allowed us to cut the sugar-canes to stock them, and she always told us to ask for everything we wanted.

"One day, on the eve of a fete, when she wanted to know as usual what we should like, my brother, three years older than I, and consequently more sentimental, asked for a watch with the portrait of our mother. But I—when the Effipress said: 'Louis, ask for anything that will give you the greatest pleasure'—requested to be allowed to go and walk in the gutters with the little street boys. Let not this request be to be allowed to go and walk in the gutters with the little street boys. Let not this request be deemed a ridiculous one, since all the time I was in France, where I lived till I was 7 years old, my great grief was to be going to town in a car-riage with four or six horses. When, in 1815, before our departure, our governor took us one day out on the boulevards, I felt the keenest sensation of happiness that is within my recol-

ection.
Like all children.—but perhaps more than all "Like all children,—but perhaps more than all children,—soldiers fixed my attention, and were the set ject of all my thoughts. When, at Malmassey, I could make my esdape from the salon, I wen! off quickly to the great entrance, where there were always two greuadiers of the Imperial Guard as sentinels. One day, when I had escaped to the window on the ground floor in the hall, I entered into conversation with one of the old greguards who was on duty. The soldier, who knew who I was, answered me, langhing heartily. I called to him: I, too, know my drill. I have a little musket. Then the grenadier asked me to command him, and there I was, shouting, 'Presentez armes! Portez armes! Armes bas!' the old grenadier obeying, to please me. My delight may be imagined. Wishing to show him my gratitude, I ran off to the place where some biscuits had been laid for us, and fetched one, which I thrust into the grenadier's hand. He laughed as he took it, and I felt confused at the great pleasure I thought I had given him. hand. He laughed as he took it, and I felt con-fused at the great pleasure I thought I had giv-

"In 1815 my mother had obtained permission to remain in Paris. When the first news of the landing of the Emperor came, there was great irritation among the Royalists and the Gardes du Corps against my mother and her children. The rumor ran that we were to be assassinated. One nuch our coverness came with a valet de-The rumor ran that we were to be assassinated. One night our governess came with a valet de chambre and took us across the garden of my mother's house, which was No. 8 Rue Cerutt, to a little room on the boulevards, where we were to remain hidden. It was the first sign of a reverse of fortune. We were flying for the first time from the paternal roof, but our young years prevented us from understanding the meaning of events, and we were delighted with the change." he change."

meaning of events, and we were delighted with the change."

BEFORE WATERLOO.

The day before Napoleon left Paris for the campaign that ended with Waterloo, Hortense carried her children from the Rue Cerutti to the Tuileries to take leave of their uncle. The young Prince Louis, who was 7 years old, was the first to steal to Napoleon's room, where he found him in consultation with Marshal Soult. The child saw the profound emotion that was expressed in Napoleon's face, and, running up to him, buried his face in his lap, crying.

"What's the matter, Louis, and why do you run in here?" the Emperor said. But for some moments Louis could answer only with sobs. Presently, when he had been comforted and reassured a little, he said: "Sire, my governess has just been telling me that you are going to the war. Don't go, don't go." The child's tears softened the Emperor's hanner towards him.

tears softened the Emperor's namer towards him.

"And why don't you want me to go—it's not the first time I've been to the war—why do you cry? Don't fear; I shall soon be back."

"Dear uncle, those wicked Allies will kill you. Let me go—let me go with you."

The Emperor took the boy upon his knees and pressed him against his heart. Then he called loudly to Hortense.

"There," he said, "take my pephew, and severely reprimend his governess for working on

severely roprimand his governess for working on the shild's sensibility." Then he said a few words of consolation as he handed him to his mother, who passed him to Madame Bure.

UTAH.

The Late Congressional Legislation in Regard to That Territory.

etter from Mr. George C. Bates, and Extracts from Mormon Papers.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 24, 1874. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sin: As Chicago is the natural point of deposit of all the exports from Utah, and the place where seven-tenths of all our purchases are made, its merchants, bankers, manufacturers, with our own people, in the late Congressional legislation for Utah. For a wonder, the Poland bill, as amended by the Senate, where all its langs were extracted, gives

to President Young and the Mormon people; and the carpet-bag plunderers have to take it as all they can ever get. True, their "great expectations" are all disappointed, but they must seem to rejoice over its passage, while the polyg-amists are all satisfied to let the law take its course. In point of fact, polygamy had almost entirely disappeared before fashion, extrava-gance in dress, diamonds, pearls, daily papers, telegraphs, and the constant commingling of Gentiles with the Mormons; and this bill has been anticipated by Commerce, the great missionary and civilizer of the world. Thus.

while the bill will not aid the Federal officers here to despoil this people of their houses and ands, as was intended by the original bill, it vill do great good by putting an end to the calumnies, the falsehoods, and the political tyran-ny which they have engendered, and will open ur courts, now closed since 1870 simply because Judges would not perform their duties.
Under the statute as amended by Frelinghuy.

tions of polygamy and bigamy a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States lies from our Territorial Courts: so that their blunters can be cured and their decisions reversed. Again: In all proceedings to convict of polyg-

O PLURAL MARRIAGES HAVE BEEN SOLEMNIZED. Again: Juries are drawn, under this statute, in a very just and fair mode; and no more packed Grand or Petit Juries will ever be im-

packed Grand or Petit Juries will ever be impaneled in Utah.

The seventh section, "adopting the common law," is stricken out entirely; and, in bills for divorce by plural wives, the Court can neither grant them almony, nor costs and counsel-fee to their attorneys. That was one of the worst features of the bill, whereby scheming lawyers could encourage plural wives to apply for divorce, get large almony, and divide it with their attorneys. Ann Enza asked \$25,000 counsel-fee for her attorneys, and \$250,000 almony from Brigham Young! All p.n.al wives can now have a divorce and wives can now have a divoice and the care of their children, but they must pay their own lawyers, and can have no portion of their hushands' estates. The collection laws are wonderfully improved

by it. Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction up to \$300. Our District Courts have four terms each year, our Supreme Court two; so that collections here can be made as cheaply and with less delay than in Illinois. All the past acts of the much-abused Probate Courts are made valid; and, in divorce-causes, Courts are made valid; and, in divorce-datises, Probate Courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts. True, the United States Marshal may serve all process, in civil as well as criminal cases; but the Sheriff in each county may serve process within his county; and a Prosecuting Attorney is elected in each county to aid and assist the United States District Attorney. Thus the bill was stripped of all its odious features by the Senate, and WILL HAING PRICE AND PROSPERITY OF UTAH.

WILL BRING PEACE AND PROSPERITY TO UTAH. It won't harm the Mormons; it will not sto olygony at all; for that was already done; but will give us prompt election laws, and will bring us peace. Justice McKean will no longer have any excuse for shutting his courts, and will soon break down under the load of important soon break down under the load of important Indian business already accumulated on his catendar. So, thanks to the American Sonate, the Utah muddle is ended, and all parties are satisfied, the Mormons really and truly so, and the carpet-baggers and ring seemingly so. Newman's "occupation's gone."

GEO. C. BATES. P. S.—The inclosed excerpts from the two Mormon papers here will show the sentiment of Brigham Young and his 135,000 Mormon chil-

From the Sait Lake Herald. The long agony is over, the strife is ended, and the Poland bill, as amended in the Senate, is now the law of the land. While it will be objected to by all true Democrats and Republicans as special in its character, as divesting the people of Utah of their vested rights of selfpeople of Utah of their vested rights of solf-government, by conferring on the Uhited States officers rights, duties, and powers, that by right belong to the people and their servants; yet, in in all other respects it is a barren victory to the Utah. "Ring,"—a broken sceptre from which its authors can gather no laurels, nor the carpet-baggers steal any lauds or property.

That young lawver from Utah who, having obtained Mormon patronage, afterwards sought to slaughter them by this bill, will hardly recognize in the present law the rofamous statute he proposed. And those shysters who were preparing to fatten on the alimony of plural wives must still, in the future as in the pass, fill their bellies

to laten on the almony of plurial wives must still, in the future as in the pass, fill their belies with husis. So far as the people of Utah are concerned, except for its trampling on the doc-trine of our Government, that the people shall elect their own officers, they will receive it as a measure which should put an end to the falsehoods, clamor, lies and, slanders of that un-principled "Ring" and its lying and dastardly

The bill did not pass until some of its most objectionable features had been extracted. In discussing the bill in the House, one of the members—the sponsor Poland, we think—urged in its favor that it was not nearly so severe as the bill which passed the Senate, but failed to pass the House, last session. This argument is about as rational as the highwayman's, who, after robbing his victim, told him he had not been so badly used as he would have been if he had fallen into the hands of another desperado, who intended not only to rob, but to murder him. A similar illustration will apply to the Poland bill as it passed the House, in comparison with its shape as it subsequently passed both Houses. It is not so bad now as when it first passed the House, by a great deal; but it still has features seriously obnexious to every lover of American heerty and popular rights.

The great objection to the bill in its present shape is a fundamental and fatal one: it takes from the people and their legislative representatives powdrs and rights enjoyed by them for a quarter of a century, always enjoyed by them, and other territories and States. quarter of a century, always enjoyed by them for a enjoyed now by all other Territories and States, and concentrates those powers and rights in half-a-dozen Federal appointees,—a thing entirely foreign to constitutional and republican princi-ples.

AN "ENFANT TERRIBLE"

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribus McLearsboro, Ill., July 1, 1874.

A resident of this place has a nephew; that nephew is somewhat fast, and promised to marry a young lady at New Memphis, who "loved not wisely, but too well." A stranger appeared upon the scene about six weeks that, had it possesse a language, would have called her "mamnia. Some trouble was apparently brewing for the nephew, and he fled to his uncle. The uncle sought to settle the matter, and induced the unfortunate," by honeyed words for the future, to sign an instrument of writing absolving the nephew from the obligations of the marriage-contract, and any further responsibility in re-gard to the matter. After the paper gard to the matter. After the paper was signed, the promises seem to have been forgotten, and the young woman came to McLeausboro a few days ago in search of her rights. The nephew found it convenient to go somewhere else, while the uncle was to see matters through. The young rady did not find many "rights," but was met with considerable boasting on the part of the uncle that she had been outwitted, and need not expect more than aticket back to New Memphis. This she finally agreed to accept, and was to return on this morning's express, passing here a few hours before day. The back conveyed her to the train, and the train conveyed her somewhere else; but, just about daylight, the little stranger made himself heard in the room from which the young lady had recently gone. Investigation showed that the babe had been left snugly tucked up in bed, with no clothing save that to which we are first introduced in this world,—a sham baby having been made of the clothing which the roother carried awar. this world,—a sham baby laving been made of its clothing, which the mother carried away in her arms in lieu of the real one. A note was left, addressed to the uncle, who, by the way, is an old bachelor, giving the name and age of the infant, and informing him that, since he took so deep an interest in his nephew, he would no doubt take great pleasure in carring for his nephew's child. A few profane ejaculations may have risen to the uncle's lips, but the thing was too serious to make a joke of, and but few smiles lighted up the countenance of his bachelorship. He feels very much like a man caught in his own trap. The unfortunate little fellow is being cared for at the uncle's expense.

BEECHER---TILTON.

The Vital Question in the Case.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sir: The attitude assumed by some of the leading papers of the country upon the subject of the Beecher-Tilton scandal seems to demand a word of remonstrance. If their editors owed Theodore Tilton some special grudge, which they are resolved to gratify at any cost, or if they had enlisted as clansmen under the banners of Beecher and his friends, we might readily un derstand their position. But, as they claim to be independent and unprejudiced public censors, we fail to comprehend the motives which actuate them.

The New York *Herald*, for example, comes to

the front with a torrent of abuse directed against Theodore Tilton. Steadily ignoring the real issue, it attempts to arouse the public prejudice against Tilton by a garbled statement of the case, ingeniously calculated to mislead the reader. The writer attempts to arouse contempt for Mr. Tilton by placing him in the light of a man who, learning of his wife's guilt, condones the offense, lives with her afterwards for four years, and then, for purposes of his own, reassails the mat en and Sargent, in the Senate, in all convicwho had wronged him. He deprecates the disgrace that Tilton's letter cannot fail again to bring upon his wife, while Henry Ward Beecher -rich, powerful, and surrounded by friends-is handled very tenderly indeed. Now, we do not believe this to be the correct

Again: In all proceedings to convict of polygamy and bigamy, the rules of gyidence as at
common law are unchanged, and the
first and second marriages must be
proved by some person ally present,
a thing very difficult to establish. This, with
the statute of limitations, which is only twee
years, essentially cuts off all prosecutions for
those oftenses committed anterior to 1872, since
with the question whether Tilton is a
light or Beecker is a knaw, for there against the foremost pulpit-orator of the courtry. His accuser's word has not as yet been
gainsaid, and we are brought face to face
with the question whether Tilton is a
liar or Beccher is a knave. For there
is small chance indeed of choosing
any other position in the matter. The story of
the charge against Beccher, which the country
fully understands, and which Beccher and his
friends caunot misunderstand, is, that he
(Beccher), being the trusted family-friend and
paster of Theodore Tilton, so far betrayed the (Beecher), being the trusted family-friend and pastor of Theodoré Tilton, so far betrayed the confidence reposed in him as to make improper advances to Mrs. Tilton; that these advances were repulsed, and a statement of the facts communicated by Mrs. Tilton to her husband. Tilton immediately withdrew from fellowship with Plymouth Church; the matter was in some way or other husband and proper present the state of the st rymouth Church; the matter was it some wa or other hushed up, and was not known beyon the limit of a small circle of friends, until a yea afterwards, when the semewhat notorious Wood hull and Claffin gave what purported to be statement of the case to the world. It is furthe understood that Plymouth Church, while cogni

understood that Plymouth Church, while cognizant of the rumors of scandal connected with the name of their pastor, refused to take action or investigate the case. Subsequently Mr. Beecher's friends commenced a system of abuse of Mr. Tilton, directly charging him with being a falsifier and a traducer, and contrasting what they deemed the saintly and heroic magnanimity of Eeecher's silence with the dastardly restiveness of Tilton, who, it seems, did not lie as still as they could desire under the savage lash of calumny and aspersion. they could desire under the savage lash of calumny and aspersion.

Then Tilton lifted up his voice and spoke. His recent letter went forth note the world. Unto us it seemeth that, as the case now stands, he is avenged. Nevertheless, for this his action he has been roared at by some of the would be thunderers of the nation, who, straining at the gnat of Tilton's communicativeness, are ready to swallow the camel of Beecher's possible gnilt.

Whether Henry Ward Beecher, the man, ever broke faith with his friend or not, or looked upon a woman to lust after her; whether Theodore Tilton has been wronged in this matter or not,—seems to us to be but a light matter indeed in comparison with the question which ten thousand times with the question which ten thousand times more nearly concerns the public, viz.: Whether the minister of the Gospel, welcomed in utmost confidence to our families and firesides, and to the sick-chambers of our wives and daughters, be a secondrel and a hypocrite, or not. This is the vital question that concerns us all in this matter. Are we to reverence him as the man of Gold who has been vised, by the second officer of the concerns the second of the concerns the conce God who has basely used his sacred office to nample on the laws both of God and man? Are we to revere him as a saint who, in the livery of fleaved, has entered into the service of the

Heaven, has entered into the service of the Devil?

For, if Theolore Tilton speaks the truth, then is Henry Ward Beecher a scoundrel and a hypocrite; nor does the fact of his possessing eminent talent and ability alter the nature of his guilt, save and except to render it the more culpable. His, very prominence and position but make him the more dangerous, if, being a wolf, he enters the fold of God in sheep's clothing. Why, then, we siek, being charged with an offense so heinous, the nature of which all understand, does he refuse to call for an investigation, if innocent? Why, then, should his church and people—the chosen and select of God—stand by him and proteet him, if guilt?

Again we say, upon the face of it either Tilton is a liar and a scoundrel, or Beecher is a scoundrel and a hypocrite; and surely neither the Church nor the world can leave this an open question. One of these men assumes to teach us from the pulpit; the other essays the same task through the columns of his newspaper. It behooves the world to know the truth. Leat the scoken, then

the columns of his newspaper. It behooves the world to know the truth. Let it be spoken, then, world to know the truth. Let it be spoken, then, even though the heavens fall. In neither case let us tolerate a living lie, however disguised or hidden it may be; nor. though our era has already been sufficiently saddened and disgraced by the corruptions and dishonor of our public men, let us hesitate, if necessary, to say, even to the greatest of them all,—unto him before whose hitherto imputed righteousness, not less than before whose transcendent talents, we have bowed in reverence and admiration,—"Thou art the man!" J. W. D.

A Chicago Pulpit on Beecher. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune :

Sin: Last Monday morning a sermon was published in THE TRIBUNE on the late Brooklyn scandal. It was a singular topic for a Christian Sunday or a Gospel theme. But there is no explaining tastes. The preacher seemed to take it for granted that Mr. Beecher was guilty. Is this not premature? Mr. Tilton, on whose solitary assertion this belief is founded, by his life of Victoria Woodbull, a woman of desperate morals, has certainly but little claim on the confidence of

But the error of the West-Side preacher was the false estimate he made of Mr. Beecher's moral influence. No one can deny him to be a man of original genius and of extraordinary gifts. His rhetoric is brilliant, his imagination boundless, and his power of illustration unsur-

gifts. His rhetoric is brilliant, his imagination boundless, and his power of illustration unsurpassed by any writer hving.

Besides, during the dark, long night of our Civil War, his mission to England was one of the grandest successes of that memorable conflict. Never did a patriot's voice ring out in clearer and mightier tones in behalf of the Right, the True, and the Free. He is also auther of a novel, of essays in the Ledger, of many discourses, and of addife of Christ. The public can decide what is the value, the permanent value, of his discourses. We need give but one reason why we believe they cannot live: They lack the element why sermons are read. As to the Life of Christ, it is a beautiful poem, full of charming pictures, of a genius that flung them off as a mere pastime. But, to the religious world, it presents the strange anomaly of such a theme without the Savior's Religion or His Atonement. Mr. Beecher's discourses, for full twenty years past, have steadily ignored the great dectrines of the Evangelical Alliance; man's depravity and his hopeless state; the necessity of Regeneration, and the Holy Spirit's necessary agency in that work. His friends tried to dissuade him from putting what they deemed profane hands to so sacred a theme. Many years slice, whom he advocated the innocence of theatricals and the perfect propriety of Christians amusing themselves in that way, in face of what he styled "vinegar-faced Evangelicals," and from his reckless pulpit-utterances, some predicted that he would land in middelity.

It is also well known that the class of his heavers—known personally to the writer in many cases—would not tolerate pure gospel-truth. His

constant practice of ridiculing various pea-sages of the Bible, of making sport of sacred things, and the contempt with which be usually alluded to the Christian ministry, prove that his moral fervor was at zero. We could give instances of his making sport of the Providence of God, while pouring out disgust over the failures on his farm; of his ridiculing his own venerated father's pronunciation, and the Savior's attendance of the feast at Cana of Galilee.

the Savior's attendance of the feast at Cana of Galilee.

In fine, the influence of Plymouth Pulpit, in the judgment of the widest charity, for a number of years has been decidedly unfriendly to Bible religion. How, then, is it possible that Beecher's apostasy (should it be proved) could injure the Church of God? Mr. Beecher long ago has discounted all the harm he can ever do the cause of pure religion. If he falls, we will mourn the cloud that will rest on the name of a patriot. If he is guilty, we will give him tears of pity; if penitent, we will mingle our tears with those of the returning prodigal.

A PRESENTER. A PRESETTER.

What Dr. Leonard Bacon Says.

What Dr. Leenard Bacon Says.

New York (June 30) Dispatch to the Boston Globe.

The Rev. Leonard Bacon, to whom Tilton's letter was addressed, stated to the Rev. Dr. Budington of Brooklyn, soon after the publication, that, if Plymouth Church did not reply within twenty-four hours by a suit for libel in behalf of its pastor, it would have no case on which it could stand before the Christian world. He also said that, if Tilton had not published the letter, he (Eacon) should have done so.

THE TWO BOSSES, AND THE BOSS' BOSS.

O Thou!
O Shepherd!
D Boss!
wherefore art thou Shepherd?
leing Shepherd, wherefore art thou Boss?
leing Boss, wherefore art thou out of the Penitentiary! As is not thy great prototype, The Boss of Gotham.

The Boss of Gotham,
Who languished in durance vile!
The Boss of Washington is free to move as he listeth!
He swingeth around the first circles in Washington!
He surveyeth the City of Magnificent Distances,
And is monarch of all he surveyeth!
Why is this thus? Because why!
He revolveth about the Creat Central Power,

Ulysses }
Saturn hath its rings.
Ulysses hath its rings !
Skelpherd is Boss of the Rings !
Ulysses is Boss of Shepherd !
The master and the man stand upon a plane !
It is plain that between the two there is perfect
standing!

standing!
It is plain the Chief and Deputy Bosses
Are play'n' into one another's hands!
The nose on a man's face is no plainer. This is why this is thus; Why Shepherd is out of the Penitentiary;
Why he moveth about him in freedom;
Why he swingerh around the first circles;
Why every man's hand graspeth his hand;
Why he is monarch of all he surveyeth!
The Boss of the Boss preserveth the Boss!
The Boss enricheth the Boss of the Boss!
The first is necessary to the second,
The second is valuable to the first!

All that glitters is not gold,
But all that's gold glitters amazingly
In the eyes of the Boss and the Boss' Boss!
Gold, gold, bright red gold is the metal for them;
Between the two, none of it falls to the ground! This is a great country!
And Ulysses is its Boss!
— New York Sun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miss Faithfull announces a new paper. It is Alies Fathrull announces a new paper. It is to be issued weekly. She is also giving private lessons in elecution in London.

—The women of Salt Lake City have petitioned for a Prohibitory law. If a wife and six children may be made wretched by a drunken husband how much greater must be the aggregate sufferings of six wives and sixty children, all belong the controllers are recorded. ngs of six wives and sixty children, all belong to one reckless reveler?—New York Trib

tog to one reckless reveler?—New York Triburne.

—The Empress of Austris will go to the Isle of Wight about the middle of July, and will remain there six or eight weeks before her visit to Brighton. The Archduchess Marie Valerie, the youngest daughter, will accompany her. The Empress will reside in a villa near that taken by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany.

—The Prince of Wales recently dined with the Benchers of the Middle Temple, in their magnificent hall in London. In the course of his speech the Prince said it was a good thing for the profession and the public that he had never been called to the bar, for he would not have been a brilliant ornament to it.

been called to the bar, for he would not have been a brilliant ornament to it.

—Some gossip about Prince Bismarck is given by a German correspondent of a London paper. The Prince has long been in the habit of retiring to rest after midnight, drinking regularly one or two bottles of champagne as a sleeping-potion. He dotes on a comfortable home, and only in the most rare cases attends balls and assemblies. He likes farces, and all the cartoons and sketches respecting him are carefully collected by his daughter and placed in albums. The more absurd the carricatures in Berlin comic journals—such as the Kladderadatsch, Wespen, Uik, and Rumor—are, the more be laughs. He has a great liking for journalists, and they are all fond of him.

all fond of him.

—Wales was invited to attend the recent Agricultural Laborers' Convention in-England. In reply to the invitation, the following letter from the Prince's secretary was received: "There is no one who admires or appreciates the excellent and valuable qualities possessed by the members of the working population of the country more than the Prince of Wales; and he trusted that, with their well-known good sense, they would comprehend that it hardly came within his province to take so decided a step as that which had been proposed to him in favor of one of the contending parties, as it would create an unfavorable feeling throughout the Empire were the Heir Apparent to the Throne to identify himself with the movement."

tending parties, as it would create an unfavorable feeling throughout the Empire were the Heir Apparent to the Throne to identify himself with the movement."

—President Grant arrived in Stanoton, Va., on Thursday of last week. The Vindicator, of that place, says: "The band of the 'Old Stonewall Brigade,' posted in the porch of the American Hotel, greeted the President with some good music, and Mayor Trout, in conversation, told him that that was our last remnant of the war—the band of the Stonewall Brigade. The President said gravely: 'The immortal Jackson.' When the music ceased he took off his hat in acknowledgment of the attention. He was frequently cheered by the crowd, always taking off his hat in reply, and in a little while the crowd commenced shaking hands with him, which kept him pretty busy."

—The Pall Mall Gazetle, of June 12, says: 'Vice-Chancellor Maling had before him yester-day the case of Turner vs. Bonaparte, in which a motion was made for an injunction to restrain Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte and Princess Justina Eleanor Nina, his wife, from removing certain pictures which had been deposited with a firm in Bond street as security for a debt due from the Princess to the plaintiff, Mrs. Turner. It was alleged by the plaintiff will that in December, 1872, the Princess agreed to purchase from the plaintiff a mi Morey business in Bond street by paving £300 for the good will, and £236 for the stock-in-trade; that the plaintiff had received no part of the purchase money, although the Princess had entered into possession and carried on the business, and that recently the plaintiff found that the Princess had contracted to sell the stock-in-trade at a large profit. The defendant's counsel said the Princess had contracted to sell the stock-in-trade at a large profit. The defendant's counsel said the Princess had contracted to sell the stock-in-trade at a large profit. The defendant's counsel said the Princess upon service of notice of motion, and as against the Prince upon express of the princes o

Novel Present to the King of Italy.

Rowel Present to the King of Italy.

Rome (June 5) Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Two Asiatic dwarfs have been presented to Victor Emanuel. They are called Akkas, from the place of their birth. One is 12, the other 14; both are boys. They are the size of children of 6 and 8 years of age, and have the exact appearance of negro children. One has a tremendons stomach; otherwise both are well formed. They have been presented to the King, and also to the Princess Margaret, who was very kind to them; she gave them bonbons and toys; one plaything, a monse that runs with clock work, delighted them, and aroused them from their Oriental imperturbacility. They are lodged at the Hotel de Londres, Piazza di Spagna, and every one is on the qui vice to see them. The other morning I found them in the garden of the hotel. About a dozen persons were standing looking curiously at the little boys. The Akkas paid no attention to the visitors. One stood at the basin of the fountain, busily occuried in pressing down as India rubber ball into the water with a battledore; he hit the ball sgain and again, and seemed to be meditating quietly as to the reason of its floating. Everything they see is as a miracle to them. Some person standing

any one had interfered with his as if the ball had floated off pa

covering the nervous irritation he was affering. He turned sharply on the stranger, and snapped like a wild beast; he tried to lite in hand that touched his cheek! A few moments after the excitement passed, and he was stolid as before. After a few days they are to be under the harge of the section of the stranger of the section of the stranger of the section of th

The Pope's "Evil Eye."

Pius IX., despité the affection that is entertained for him by many of the Romans, is still believed to have "the evil eye"—to be a Jettatore, which means that merely to be stared at by him brings one bad luck. He blassed Italy in 1849, and Italy went to rain. He encommunicated Italy in 1859, and things have goes right ever since. Besides these great examples of jettatura, people tell of men having the fonds benediction. The very women who used to kneel to make a certain sign with their hands, a sin which, according to tradition, destroyed the influence of the jettatura.

MARRIAGES.

HEWITT OLIVER On the morning of Jun 1, 18t. Mark's Church, Chicago, Ill., by the Rev. Dr. Warren, W. D. Hewitt, of Pulladelphia, and Rawley, only daughter of Gen. John M. Oliver, decount.

LEE-Thursday, July 2, at the residence of his brokes 5 Judd street, Dr. Henry T. Lee, aged 34 year.

months.
Funeral services on Saturday at 10 a. m. Friends of
the family invited to attend.
FITZGERALD—July I, Mary, wife of James Physics ald, Funeral from her late residence, 1466 Menomines and at 10 o'clock to-day, by carriage to Calvary Cemetery.

WHEELER—At the residence of C. L. Root, 188 ledina av., July 2, A. B. Wheeler, aged 65 years.
Funeral July 3, at 4 o'clock p. m. Carriages to Oalvood Cemetery.

wood Cemetery.

TAYLOR-July 2, Sarsh Warburton Taylor, aget 1
years, and 6 months.
Funeral will take place on Saturday at 10 celost, a. a.
from residence 317 West Taylor street.

FOWLER-June 22, at Uvalda, Western Teras. WI
liam E., eldest son of Wilsiam E. Fowler, of Chicaaged 25 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Centaur Linime

allay pain, subdue swellings, belourns, and will our rheunaling spavin, and any flesh, bone or music allment. The White Wrapper is for the Yellow Wrapper is in KNTAPPOT family use, the Yellow Wrapper is in

nimals. Price 50 cents; large bottles \$1. Children Cry for Castoria.-Pleasant to takeperfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacions in egulating the stomach and bowels.

NOTICE.

CONTINENTAL HOTE 479, 481 & 483 State-st.,

ROOMS TO RENT WITHOUT BOARD at very reasonable rates. Young men engaged in the business portion of the city will find this house very accessible, and much to their advantage by rooming where all the conforts of a home are at their command. Every room well ventilated, and connected with onice by telegraphs

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE

FURNITURE. Friday Morning, July 3, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Lounges, Sofas, Washrobes, Bookcaser, Wash Stands, Brassels and Wool Capets, Mattresses, Office Deske, Chairs, and a large steel of General Morchander of General Morchander of General Morchander of Co., Anctioners, St. Lison, FOMEROT & Co., Anctioners, St and St Randolphet. PEREMPTORY CLOSING-OUT AUCTION SALE.

30 Valuable Business & Residence Lots Opposite the Great Union Stock Yards, Thursday Afternoon, July 9,

AT 3:30. We will sell, without any reserve whatever, to close of the Sabdivision of the S. % of W. % of the S. % of N. of the S. W. & Sec. 4, T. 33, 14: the S. W. & Soc. 4, T. 35, 18:

5 Lots fronting on Hulsted-st.

1 Lot fronting on Murray-st.

6 Lots fronting on Union-st.

6 Lots fronting east on Desplaines-st.

6 Lots fronting west on Desplaines-st.

6 Lots fronting on Wallace-st.

All between Forty-fifth and Taylor-st., and opposite Union Stock Yards.

Mr. S. Harris, the owner of the above lots, has ordered positive closing-out sale of these lots to close out the THE TERMS OF SALE are & cash, balance in 1.5 and 3 years at 8 per cent.

A DEPOSIT required at time of sale,
THE TITLE IS PERFECT. Printed abstracts for

mished.
The sale will take place on the ground.
A FREE dummy train leaves decot of Pittsburg, A Wayne & Chicago Railroad, oor. Madison and Canada, at 3 o'clack on day of sale,
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctioness. (ESTABLISHED .1856), By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. No. 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

1,000 LOTS HOUSEHOLD GOODS Parlor and Chamber Sets, New Furniture, Carpets, Ling Glasses, Table Cutlery, and General Merchands, Plancs, Organs and Melodeons, FRIDAY MORNING, July 3, at 9% o'clock, at Calcarooms, 108 Madison-et.

WM.A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioness.

COUPE FOR ONE HORSE, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. SALE OF Valuable Miscellaneous and Law Books MONDAY AFTERNOON, July 6, at 2 o'clock, at 2 Madison-st., SECOND FLOOR.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctions.

By HARRISON, ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS. Our Next Regular Furniture Sale

Will be on FRIDAY, July 3, 9% a. m.,

Salesrooms, 204 & 206 East Madison-st.

When an unusually large and elegant stock will be one of, consisting in part of Fine Chamber Sets, Parior in Terry, Piush, and Hair Cloth; also, Carpeta, Bedding, Cooking Stoves, and General Household sture. Fostive sale of all goods offers WILLIAMS, Auctioneers, 30d and 30d Stast Madisons.

LARGE and ATTRACTIVE SALE On Friday, July 3, at 10 a.m., Consisting of a general line of Household Goods. No side Saturday evening, July 4. WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctionomy

By BRUSH, SON & CO., Furniture and Carpets.

THIS MORNING, at 10, we shall sell the Householder of a gentleman leaving the city. All was as Furniture should attend our sale today, and compared to pay for goods to-day. As CO., Anctionated all and of South Canales. 264 MICHIGAN-AV.—TU RENT, WITH FIR room, to goutleman and wife or single gentleman; or especially desired, a suite of two large rooms. As mice single room, with large disease, Educacid asset.

4th GRAI

VOLUME 27.

STEAMBOAT EX CHICAGO and SH MENOMIN

Goodrich Transportation Compa EVANS

The Reanston Pier, in perfect sered by the Guodrich Transportate exclusive use on that day.

Ample Refreshmen: will be produced to the beautiful Evanton Gredies in the beautiful Evanton Gredies in the beautiful Evanton Gredies and the seringed for the outer law till beautiful Evanton Gredies and the seringed for the outer law till early beautiful Evanton Gredies and the sering of the Figure 1 and the sering of the first sering of the round trip only Bloot. Tokelas for the Research and the Figure 1 and the Figure GRAND EVENING EXCU those splendid Boats, be use and Dancing the order

EXCURSION TO MIC Grand Fire Department Parades
The Steamer ODRONA will leave
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{s}\text{, on the morning of July 4, at 8}\$
City. She will remain there throback in Chicage at 1 oclock next in cred direct to St. Joseph.

Testure, berth fineluded, only \$1.50.
All &coursion Fishests can be provided to the provided of the p

REAL ESTA Harrah for South TO-DA

Trains leave the Roo for South Englewood 9 O'CLOCK THE FREE EXI and 12:20 p.

Those was prefer a quiet ride can Givins has provided for 250 free ride All trains will stop at Twelfth. I second, Twenty sixth, Thirty-first, pinth, Forty-third, Fifty-first, Fig. ROOM FOR the Fourth in 1874 by see R. C. GIVINS,

BLISON, POMEROY for Sale!—Extraordina or those wanting a beautiful enbur-ble investment. The place, which survoid property, is situated its ity one block from Kenwood Stati ity did gransold cake and fine red with gransold cake and fine eat, if years planted. Inquire of

LUMBER OR CO. TO RENT OR FOR SALE, on Twelfth-st., running bac Slip, with railroad con Twelfth-st. bridge. Apply 163 Washington-st.. Baseme

LAKE NAVIG

GCODRICH'S ST For St. Joseph daily (Sunday excepts
Saturday's Boat don't leave until
For Manistee and Ludington, Tu
Thursday.
For Green Bay and Intermediate port
and Friday.
For Escanaba and Lake Superior p
day and Thursday.

For Office and Docks, foot Michigan-

FIRM CHANG

COPARTNERSHIP We have received into our parts.
W. PLUMMER, of the firm of PLUSON, Richmond, Indiana, and with under the name and firm style of E. BURNHAM,

Importers and Jobbe 52 & 54 Lake-st. COPARTNE We beg to announce that LEWIS of Milwaukee, Wis., has been admi-our firm. Ohicago, July 1, 1874.

Ohicago, July 1, 1874.

With largely increased facilities, business of Hankers, Altokers, and I Kachange and Passage Tickers, and I Kachange and Passage Tickers, and Infinity of the Comment of Washington-at, and Fifth-fore, shall endeavor to merit the full

We pay special attention to the In Real Estate Securities. FELSENTHAL WROUGHT IRO

WROUGHT-IR Steam Warming MANUFACTURE

CRANE MANUFACTURIN No. 10 North Je PROPOSAL Office of the Inter-State In

tion of Chi TO CATE Proposals for running the Restaur sition, Sept. 9 to Oct. 10, inclusive the Secretary's Office in the Exposit week from this date.

GENTS FURNISHI SHIR

WILSON B 67 Washington-st. ind Fourth-st.. Pike's Opera

"4th J

FOR SALE